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PROPOSALS.

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ASSOCIATION.

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PRESIDENTIAL.

Rural Districts of New York.

The Republicans Alert, Active, United, and Confident of Success.

Certainty that the Democratic Majority in New York City Will Be Cut Down.

Inauguration of the Campaign in Ohio by the Republicans.

Gen. Beatty Tells What May Be Expected to Follow Democratic Success.

A Striking Comparson Between **Democratic Principles of** 1860 and 1880.

The Arguments of W. L. Yancey, John C. Breckinridge, and Wade Hampton,

And the Danger of Developing the Old Evils of Secession Days.

> NEW YORK. VERY ENCOURAGING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Times says: "We publish this morning letters portraying the po-litical outlook in Oneida, Queens, Richmond, Saratoga, Tompkins, Wayne, Westchester, and Wyoming Counties, and, like those presented in the Times one week ago, all agree that the ets of a heavy increase in the Republica vote and of Republican success were never better. From Suffolk County to Lake Erie and from Richmond to St. Lawrence our correspondents tell substantially the same story of good feeling, enthusiasm, and unity in the Republican ranks; while from all sections the Democratic boast that the veterans would vote for Hancock is refuted in the most satisfactory manner, and evidences of disunion and indifference in the Bourbon party abound on all hands. In regard to the outlook in New York County, Republicans throughout the Union can feel assured that never before in the history of the party has such effective work been done as is now going on. Flourishing Garfield and Arthur campaign clubs have been organized in every Assembly district in the city, and in many instances they exist in every election district of an Assembly district. The party is united and enthusiastic, well organized, and actively at work, and on every hand a determination is manifest to pull down the enormous majority which the Bourbon faction has heretofore piled up on Manhattan Island. The prospect is most encouraging to all Republicans. The Times has now heard from nearly every county in the State. There is no Hancock boom anywhere, and the Republicans are strengthened by numerous recruits from the Democratic side, especially among the level-headed business-men.

оню. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 22.—The campaign in Ohio was informally opened by the Republicans last

night with a large number of meetings. The Democrats will not open till the first week in September. The fight for several weeks promises to be of the skirmish kind. None of the big orators are expected to enter the State until after the Maine election is over, but when they do come the battle will be waged furiously all along the lines. Just now both State Committees are hard at work perfecting the running machinery and getting things in shape for genera action. The most important speakers now in the field are Gen. Gibson, Judge West, Gen. Beatty, and Col. T. C. Campbell, for the Republicans. Judge Hoadley has delivered two Democratic speeches. Gen. Banning, Demo-eratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, spoke last night in this city. Gen. Durbin Ward and the other Democratic candidates for Congress throughout the State are also cultivating their districts sedulously, but no general work on the Democratic side has yet be-gun. Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinots, was announced to deliver two speeches in the State this week, but he withdrew the engagements to fill

week, but he windered the engagements to he more pressing ones in Maine.

A report comes, on what appears to be good authority, that Gov. Bishop's son. W. T. Bishop, lately had an interview with Tilden in New York, and secured the promise of a liberal sum of money to be spent in Ohio as the campaign pressure and of money to be spent in Cato a second completed a rears an end.

Gen. W. H. Gibson, who has just completed a visiting tour of the military encampments, met a great many of the prominent politicians of the State during his travels, and he reports things as wearing a very bright look for the Republican party.

THE SOUTH. HOW IT HOPES TO REACH AND PERPETUATE CON-TROL OVER THE NATION—SPEECH OF GEN. BEATTY AT TROY, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 22.—The Republican campaign in Ohio may now be regarded as formally opened. From information received at the Republican Committee rooms, it is evident the peo-ple are alive to the issues of the present struggle. Last night, Gen. Beatty, of this city, met with a warm reception at Troy, Miami County. The closing portion of his speech attracted much comment, especially that portion relating to the dividing up of Texas into five States, which would place the North at the mercy of the South. The speech will attract general atten-

After describing the condition of the Southern States, and reading from the reports of Gens Thomas, Howard, and Sheridan, and President Grant, he concluded as follows:

"In the light of the testimony submitted, it "In the light of the testimony submitted, it would be useless for any one to attempt to disguise the fact that there is now a struggle between sections,—another phase of that conflict which took place from 1861 to 1865, founded upon the same general ideas, prompted by the same prejudices and passions, and carried forward in the South substantially by the same methods. It is a Solid South versus a Solid North. The South is stronger to-day, politically, than it was before the War. The white people of that section have lost their slaves, indeed; but they have gained by that loss thirty additional votes in the National Congress, and the same number in the Electoral College; and, although they have disfranchised the freedmen, they yet cling to their increased representation. With full control of Congress and the Executive,

"First-Cut up Texas into five States, and thus

"First—Cut up Texas into five States, and thus gain eight additional Senators, and virtually secure to the South for all time, full control of the United States Senate.

"Second—They would reorganize the Supreme Court, and then sweep away the later amendments to the Constitution.

"Third—They would put the Confederate soldiers on the pension-rols, and provide for payment of the Rebel debt, and of Southern claims.

"Fourth—They would declare the Emancipation proclamation, and the Reconstruction acts of Congress, unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void, and demand payment for lost slaves.

"But some Democratic friend thinks this would be impossible; that, if a Democratic Administration were to do all this, the Democratic party, so called, would be hurled from power at the next election. How, my friends? If you trust the Democratic party now, yis will trust it once too often. The joint resolution by which Texas was annexed provides that Congress may divide the territory embraced within its present limits into five States; it would make five States as large territorially

as Pennsylvania. This division—and Congress and the President have the power and the right to make it at any time—would, as I have before stated, give the South eight more Senators,—forty in all, and only making it necessary to obtain the votes of one Democratic State in the North to secure absolute control of the Senate. No obnoxious law could be repealed without the consent of this Senate. No law could be passed without its concurrence. It would be in a position to dictate both as to legislation and appointments.

admitted, no treaty made, no Postmaster or Revenue-oilleer appointed, without its permission. The negro might be reënsiaved by the States, and there would be no remedy save in revolution. A system of Peonage might be established, worse than Siavery, under which the freedmen would be guarded by shot-guns while they worked, and hunted by bloodhounds when they ran away, and the North, unless absolutely solid, would be utterly poweriess to protect.

"With the Senate in possession of the South, what can the North do? The President may be a Republican; the House may have a two-thirds Republican majority; the popular vote may be overwhelmingly Republican; but there stands the Southern Senate to dictate to all, to revise every law, to bargain about every appointment. NO NEW STATE COULD BE every law, to bargain about every appointment, to pass upon every appropriation, to demand

what it wants for the South, and obtain it, or obstruct all legislation.

"This, fellow-citizens, is the Lost Cause revived; it is better to the South than the Lost Cause could have been, because it affords greater advantages. It comprehends all that that did, and reaches far beyond. It puts the purse of the North within easy reach of the indoient and impoverished South. It indemnifies the South for the past, and gives it security for the future. It places the South in position to say to us: 'Yield to our demands, or rebel; take this, or nothing; submit to our dictation, or the machinery of the Government shall stop. You have much to lose by war,—we have little; break the peace if you dare.'

"This would be the end of free government on this Continent, and the beginning of lifetenures of office for Southern Senators and Democratic appointees.

THIS IS WHAT WADE HAMPTON

meant when he assured the Virginians, the other day, at Staunton, that the Democratic party was struggling for the same principles for which Lee and Stonewall Jackson fought.

"it is for this great end that the South has been solidified. Stimulated by the hope of grasping this prize, and achieving this great victory over the North, the Confederate army is marching to the polls in solid column, followed by every man who lost a cotton-bale, by every master who lost a slave, by every planter who lost a mule, by every gambler, pimp, and thief who prides himself on being better than a negro, by every ruffian whose business it was to make merchandise of men; by every brutal overseer who cut and slashed the laboring poor; by every canting hypocrit who taught that Slavery was sanctioned by God; by every cowardly assasin who has raised his murderous hand to strike down free speech; by every sneaking sooundrel who has cheated the popular will by tissue-bailots.

"Men of the North, will you meet them? Will you defeat them? I betieve you will. I know you will. Whatever your party ties may have been, you should forget them now. You have no interest that the success of the Republican party will not further. Stand for the civilization of the North; for its free schools, free speech, free bailot, and free men! Stand by the party whose record is full of generous deeds and magnificent achievements; whose aim has ever been to elevate the poor and secure equality of rights to all!"

TWO RENEGADES.

HANCOCK NEEDS THEM. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.-The Democrats are parading the fact that ex-Senators Pool, of formally renounced their allegiance to the Republican party and come out for Hancock. This may seem of moderate importance where these zentlemen are not known, but here, where both have for several years been engaged as claim agents, doing a very small business even in that line, the attention which the Democrats are giv-ing the matter only indicates a miserable dearth of Hancock recruits from the Republican ranks. Neither has had any standing as Hepublicans for years, and neither has of late exerted a for years, and neither has of late exerted a perceptible influence in any direction. Each attempted at the beginning of the present Ad-ministration to attract the attention of Presi-dent Hayes for Cabinet positions, and after their fallure each began to see clearly that the Republican party was not fit to govern the country. Only a short time Mr. Pool tried to become prominent in the labor movement, and falled to be recognized as a reader. The greatest political success of his latter years has been that of securing the publication of a three-column letter in the New York World announcing his leaving a party in which he has had no standing for at least four years.

ILLINOIS.

KIRK HAWES AT BLOOMINGTON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 22.-The Hon. Kirk Hawes, of Chicago, will open the Republican campaign in McLean County Monday evening by a speech at Durleo Hall, and on Tuesday the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate, will speak in the same place. Never was such enthusiasm known among the Republicans of this district. Every town and township is fully organized, and the people are pressing forward the campaign work regardless of central com-nittees and politicians. In some parts of Mc Lean County the Democrats are leaving their party by scores. Meetings are being held every night. There was a rousing big one to-night at Lexington. A battalion of Garfield Guards wa Lexington. A battainon of Garnele Guards was organized to-night with the following officers: Colonel. Al Heywood; Lieutenant-Colonel, William McCambridge; Major, Lincoln Weldon. It will muster 500 to 800 men when fully recruited. One company is composed of colored men.

INDIANA. WEAVER AT INDIANAPOLIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 22.—Gen. Weaver spoke here last night to a very large audience made up of all political parties. Two hundred and twenty persons were all the party could muster to act as escort. Two years ago they could have had 2,000 voters in line. The Na-tional party here is virtually dead.

WEAVER INTERVIEWED.

In an interview upon the Southern situation to-day Gen. Weaver, National candidate for President, said that unless United States Supervisors are appointed it is impossible to obtain a fair count of the election in Alabama or any Southern State. He intends to return to the southern part of the country prior to the Presidential election. He goes from here to Maine.

1860-1880.

WILLIAM L. YANCEY AND WADE HAMPTON. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.-I desire to call your attention to the following editorial from the Valley Virginian of Aug. 12,—a paper pub-lished at Staunton, Va., by Maj. S. M. Yost. In order that you may understand the source from which it emanates, I will say that Maj. Yost is a gentleman of superior intelligence and ability, and represents Virginia on the National Republican Committee. He is a man of coolness and deliberation, and this article is important, not so much for what he says as for what he purposely refrains from saying. It is the sober second thought of a man who was both a witness and an actor in the stirring times of twenty years ago, and who is peculiarly fitted to draw comparisons between the events of that day and

we have no predisposition to sensational writing nor inclination to unnecessarily sound notes of warning. We prefer to deal with facts and plain, straightforward arguments, such as we are capable of commanding and presenting. We, however, would be untrue to our duty did we not call the attention of our readers, many We, however, would be untrue to our duty did we not call the attention of our readers, many of whom will readily see the application, to the speech of W. L. Yancey in 1860, when he was invited to address in this place the Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party of Virginia, while before a large audience in Staunton, are fresh in the minds of those who heard him. Mr. Yancey preached Democracy and the "Union under the Constitution" at a time when he had formulated a plan for a Southern Confederacy, and was plotting to break up the Union. No more plausible argument could have been presented than was furnished on that occasion by the wonderful Alabama orator for the perpetuity of the "Union under the Constitution"; no more enthusiastic reception could have been petuity of the "Union under the Constitution"; no more enthusiastic reception could have been given than was tendered the person and the remarks of the distinguished grontleman. His splendid deciamation and masterly arrangement of sentences and sentiments carried his audience into the wildest enthusiasm, scarcely one of whom discovered that beneath all this scholarly eloquence was concealed a diabolical purpose to precipitate a dissolution of the Union, if the result of the election should not carry Mr. Breckinridge was a Union man at heart and in sentiment, but he allowed himself to become a candidate of the extreme wing of the Democratic party, and for all practical purposes was the representative

man of that political interest. Believing then that Mr. Yancey's mission meant mischief, we warned the people against his insiduous teachings, and endeavored to demonstrate that the "Union under the Constitution," which he in such fervid language chambloned, was a Union under the management and control of the secession element of the Democratic party, and no other. These warnings were, however, not heeded, but we were severely censured becaused we presumed to criticise, in very plain language, and endeavored to expose the insiduous doctrine ne promulgated.

and chos and chosen which greeted Mr. Yaneey marked the reception of Gov. Hampton, and, while we have no charry to make of a purpose to disturb the peace of the country or endanger the liberties of the people, we cannot pass with indifference the sentiment declared by Gov. Hampton. When he deliberately asserted that the same principles were at issue in this contest that were joined during the War, and to give emphasis to these principles urged harmony in the Democranic pasty as a means to elect Hamcock, our mind involuntarily and instantly ran back to the scene and circumstances which attended the delivery of the cupit vating and brilliant speech of Mr. Yaneey in 1880. To us it was a startling announcement, and while others may treat it lightly, because they are an odoubt conscious of no designing purposes, yet we cannot free ourselves from the belief that the advocacy of a dectrine which has been the means of bringing so much wo and agroup upon the country, especially to the Southern States, is an improper theme of discussion before any American audience. Especially so when it is coupled with a fierce and vindictive assault upon the Republican party, which is peculiarly the representative of the Union sentiment of the Nation and the accomplished results of the War, as they have been incorporated into the Constitution and laws of the country. No attack can be made, in reason, upon the administration of that party, so far as it affects the prosperity of the country and the interests of the people. Its courage in dealing with the finance problem and all the other questions entering into the management of the affairs of the Nation and the southers and strictly observe the conditions stipulated in the fundamental law. Complaint will not hold against it for failure as it regards these considerations. Wherefore, then, should it be assailed because it has not faith ully endeavored to abide by the results of the War and strictly observe the conditions stipulated in the fundamental and towers positive declaration upon t

say the least, they are not sair advisers, and the more pronounced our departure from their councils the better it will be for us. They should no more vote for Hanceck now than they should have voted for Breckinder in 1869. The same principle is invoted, according to Gen. Hampton, and the evil which followed then may in one shape or another follow now if the people are not true to the laws and Constitution as they exist. NEW SOUTHERY DODGE HOW THE DEMOCRATS ARE TRYING TO OPERATE

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune, CLINTON, Iowa, Aug. 20 .- Will you kindly give place to the following information, received by corroborated by a white man who owned seventy-five slaves before the War?

They have large Democratic meetings, and gather all the colored people together at the front, the white men taking back seats. The orator then begins to persuade our people to vote for Hancock, after this fashion: "My colored friends, and fellow-citizens, don't you know you ought to vote for Hancock, for he is the best friend you ever had since Abraham Lincoln died? He was a great Union General,—the greatest General in the War, that fought for your freedom. His body is torn into sausage-meat by Rebel bullets, and it is truly a miracle that God let him live to carry out the intentions and plans of the great and good Abraham Lincoln, to make you free, and give you forty acres of land and a mule. Now, this great Union General, that suffered himself to be riddled with bullets so that you would be free, if you vote for him, and he is elected President of the United States, he will do everything for you that the good Abraham Lincoln promised you he would do.—give you forty acres of land and a mule. We thought we were right when we were fighting against him, and shooting at him and the Yankees; but now we see/and acknowledge we were wrong, and he was right, and we are yilling to accept the great and good Gen. Hancock, the black man's best friend. We will make him our President, and he will give you all your rights, forty acres of land, and a mule. Will you go back on such a man as that, who has been /riddled with bullets for you, and who will do so much for you when he is President, for a broken-down Campbellite preacher like old Garfield, who will send you to Hell in five minutes if you do not go up North to be baptized in the North River, where they have to cut tee six feet thick to stick you in?"

This is a new dodge. They know that many of our people on one of believe in immersion, and surely not in ice-water, and that our people are not Campbellites. The shotgun and bayonet policy is becoming too open and bold, and the people of the North are begrinning to believe that the report of bulldozing, shooting, and driving colored men from the polls, and stuffing the ballot-boxes, are true, and the worst is not half told, and it is making a Solid North; so they take this other tack of lying and appealing to the prejudices and superstiti ored friends, and fellow-citizens, don't you know you ought to vote for Hancock, for he is the best friend you ever had since Abraham Lincoln

HALSTEAD AND GARFIELD. THE "COMMERCIAL" EDITOR ON THE REPUB-LICAN NOMINEE.

Springheld (0.) Republic.

Republicans throughout the county will be glad, we doubt not, to read a statement from the pen of Mr. M. Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, of his views concerning cinnati Commercial, of his views concerning Gen. James A. Garfield, Republican candidate for the Presidency, especially as Democratic editors are trying to make it appear that he did not regard his nomination as a good one. Mr. Samuel Waldman, a prominent Hebrew and a traveling agent of the Republic Printing Company, to gratify his own curricisty and desire, and without the suggestion or even the knowl-of the editor of the Republic, addressed the following note to Mr. Haistead:

Springfield, O., Aug. 12, 1880.—To the Editor of the Commercial: I have in the last three weeks noticed in Democratic exchanges the following:

The most contemptible thing thus far at Chicago is the chatter about Gardield. He has not a record to run on for fresident, and it is extreme foolishness the chatter about Gardield. He has not a record to run on for fresident, and it is extreme foolishness the chatter about Gardield. He has not a record to run on for fresident, and it is extreme foolishness the chatter about Gardield. He has not a record to run on the foolishness that the commercial is please have the kindness to answer me. Youra truly,

Samuell Waldman.

To this Mr. Halstead responded as follows:

the paragraph in question, it did appear in the first edition of the Commercial, though I had stricken it out on the proof. The corrected proof-slip fell under the eyes of the foreman after the form had been made up and was in the press-room, so you see that at that time I did not on full consideration approve it. The paragraph did not appear in the regular edition, and I did not know until it began to come in the Democratic papers that it had appeared at all. Of course I knew that Gen. Garfield would be recklesly assailed on the Oakes Ames charge and the paving contract affair, but such assaulia are rather in the nature of an annoyance than matters of gravity, for, I take it, few doubt that Gen. Garfield is sound at the core. I differed with him last spring about the admission of wood-pulp on the free list, and thought that if Congress adjourned the price of paper would be put up by a combination of paper-makers. The result shows I was wrong about that; but I am more of a free-trader than Garfield, and do not expect to enforce thorough agreement with myself on the delicate questions of commerce and finance. I did repeatedly speak well of Gen. Garfield during the Chicago Convention. Here is a paragraph:

As an Ohio man, if it be allowable, we would contrast Garfield's golden speech with Conkiing's brassy

affort.

And now I have to say there can be no reasonable question that Garfield was true to Sherman at Chicago; that he was indebted for his nomination not to intrigue, but to the fact that by his personal presence, his eloquence, and his strong judgment he captured the Convention; and the concentration of the opponents of the third-term, that could not be managed for Blaine or Sherman, was made for him,—or rather happened itself, as by force of the attraction of gravitation.

pened itserit, as by force or gravitation.

I will add that Gen. Garfield, if elected President, as I believe he will be,—for I think the Republicans will carry Maine in September and Indiana in October,—will go into the office an abler and better equipped man for the place than any one chosen since John Quincy Adams.

You can make any use you please of this letter.

M. HALSTEAD.

NOTES. SHERMAN'S LETTERS.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.-The frequ calls upon Gen. Sherman for the letters he wrote to Gen. Hancock upon the question of the Electoral count, have caused him to reconsider his many refusals to furnish them for publication. Gen. Sherman has sent the letters in
question to a New York publishing house for
use in a forthcoming biography of Gen. Hancock. Gen. Sherman supplies the letters, with the consent of Gen. Hancock.
It is not known whether this biography is to contain all the correspondence
which passed between these officers upon the
Electoral count. When this is all before the
public there will still remain a correspondence
of Gen. Sherman's on the same subject with
Gens. Sheridan, Schofield, and McDowell which
is of an interesting character. his many refusals to furnish them for publica

NEWS PROM MAINE. Word comes from Augusta, Me., that Senator Blaine said yesterday: "Our friends will be most agreeably surprised when the Maine elec-tion returns come in. From every part of the State I have the most satisfactory reports."

HARVEST NOTES.

ILLINOIS. BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 22.-In Sc. Clair and adjoining counties min is much needed. The corn crop has been injured to the extent of 25 per cent on account of the drought. On the 17th, 18th, and 19th the mercury marked 102 deg. in the shade, and the water in cisterns, wells,

in the shade, and but the mercury marked 102 deg.
in the shade, and the water in cisterns, wells,
and springs is very low. Wheat in this section
was very good, ranging from eighteen to forty
bushels per acre, and was saved in fine condition. The farmers have marketed about onethird of it at prices ranging from 83 to 90 cents.
The balance of the crop is yet in their hands.
Peaches, pears, and apples were abundant in
this section this season.

Special Dispatch to The Cheago Tribune.

DECATUR. Ill., Aug. 22.—The long-continued
dry weather has been playing sad havoc with
late-planted corn in this county, much of it being burnt to the cob. The early-planted corn is
doing nicely, particularly that on prairie-land.
Other grain is out of danger. No rain has fallen
here of any consequence since July 29, nearly
four weeks ago.

Special Dispatch to The Cheago Tribune.
PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 22.—The first rain
of any significance to the farmers of this county
(Perry) since July 3, fell yesterday. The result
of the prolonged drought is the almost entire
failure of the corn-crop, not only of this county,
but pretty generally throughout this portion of
Southern Illinois. Pasturage has been very
materially injured, and many farmers are not
done breaking stubble-lands preparatory to the
next wheat-crop, owing to the ground being too one breaking studble-inads preparatory to the next wheat-crop, owing to the ground being too dry to be plowed. The acreage of the ensuing wheat-crop will be very materially lessened on this account. The present year's average of wheat to the acre is not so good as that of last year. Fruit is a better yield; and corn will

FIRE RECORD.

AT DAVENPORT, IA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 22.—The third fire here in as many days occurred this afternoon at No. 1513 Perry street, caused by some children play-

AT EDENBURG, PA. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 22.—A special to-day to the Commercial Gazette from Edenburg, Clarion the Commercial Gazette from Edenburg, Charlon County, Pa., says: "The hellish incendiary torch was again applied to Edenburg this morning. The rear of Wheeler & Mears' livery-stable was saturated with oil and ignited about o'clock. In about two hours sixteen business houses were destroyed, among them six newly erected since the \$100,000 fire of May last. Loss, \$15,000; no insurance." GRAIN BURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, LAPAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 22.—While thrashing ship, this county, a spark from the engine communicated to several stacks of wheat and oats, destroying them, and also the separator, entailing a loss of \$1,500, upon which there is no insurance.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 22.—The large paper-mill of F. W. Bird & Hollingsworth, at East Walpole, Mass., was destroyed by fire at an early hour this mooning. The loss on building, ma-chinery, stock, etc., is estimated at \$75,000; in-surance about two-thirds.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

St. Louis to Be Honored with a Great Gathering of This Order the Present Week-An Elaborate Program Laid

Out. Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22.—Preparations for the reception and entertainment of the Supreme Lodge of the World's Knights of Pythias on reception and entertainment of the Supreme Lodge of the World's Knights of Pythias on Tuesday next are nearly completed, and everything will be ready at the proper time. The Supreme Chancellor, B. D. Woodruff, arrived last night, and established headquarters at the Lindell Hotel. A large number of individual Knights have arrived to-day, and more will come to-morrow. These latter will be received at the Union Depot by a Committee by divisions assigned for that duty, and escorted to their quarters on Tuesday morning. The Supreme Lodge will be received at Odd-Fellows' Hall by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, when addresses will be delivered by Grand Chancellor W. H. Rudolph and a response made by the Supreme Chancellor, D. B. Woodruff. The grand parade is to take place Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and is expected to be a fine affair, a large archeing thrown across Fifth street at the corner of St. Charles. Flags and banners will be suspended at intervals along the line of march, and the private decorations will be numerous and varied. Acting-Mayor Lightner will issue a proclamation to-morrow closing all the city offices on Tuesday and asking merchants generally to suspend business. The remainder of the program will consist of prize drills by uniformed divisions, drill corns, bands, etc., and entertainments of different winds. The railroads have reduced the rates one fare for the round trip, and great crowds of people are expected to be present.

A CHOLERA CANARD.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 22.—Referring to the sensa-tional reports of choiera telegraphed from here, the Health Officer states there has not been a and health Omeer states there has not been a case in Erie in twenty-five years, and none ever originated here. Every physician in the city but one declares the case reported last week was cholera morbus. There is no healthier city in the country than this.

ROGUS MEDICAL DIPLOMA. COLUMBUS. O., Aug. 22.—Dr. J. F. Baldwin, member of the Columbus Medical College Faculty, has discovered a bogus diploma of the institution. Steps will be taken by the Faculty to ruard against frauds of this kind.

VIRGINIA JUSTICE.

Very Peculiar Article Dispensed to Negroes in That State,

And Particularly to Those Bold Enough to Tell the Truth.

Colored Man Testifies Against a White for Fraudulently Selling Liquor,

And is at Once Arrested on a False Charge of Petit Larceny,

courged with Thirty-nine Lashes, and Jailed for Six Months.

ersburg, Va., the Scene of This Latest Outrage upon Humanity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.-The Internal Revenue Bureau in its efforts to enforce the laws of the United States in the South has found that in many districts there has been a strong public sentiment against the laws and ag expression in the conduct of the State Court such a sentiment is, perhaps, not a matter of surprise when such distinguished public men as Alexander H. Stephens and Dr. Felton, in the one State of Georgia, publicly declare that whisky ought no more to be taxed than bread. Dr. Felton even has frequently announced that if the Democrats ever come into power whisky and tobacco shall not be taxed. The State of Virginia now furnishes another remarkable illustration of an attempt to defeat the operation of the revenue laws. This attempt seem to have gone to the extent of using the s udiciary system of Virginia to inflict thirtynine lashes upon, and to imprison a witness wh had had the temerity to complain to Unite States officers that a citizen of Virginia was de frauding the United States Government. The

WHICH POLLOW EXPLAIN THEMSELVES: WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Collector Brady, of the Second District of Virginia, has forwarded here certain papers in the case of a colored man named J. P. Davis, who claims to have been outrageously maltreated, whipped, and confined in the jail of Southampton County for testifying in behalf of the Government against one William H. Pond, charged with violation of the United States Internal Revenue laws. Collector Brady says that Deputy Collector Long, who has made a full report, is a discreet, capable, and reliable officer, and confident that he he has reliable officer, and confident that he he has investigated the case with strict impartiality. He recommends his statements and conclusions to the Department's attention. In the conclusion of his letter Collector Brady-says: "I am without the funds and have not the authority necessary to proceed before the State Court to prove the witness. Davis, released from his alleged illegal confinement under the laws of Virginia; that, being of the opinion that under the United States laws Government witnesses are at least protected, I submit this case for such action as may, under the circumstances, be deemed just and proper."

The question, What can be done to ald Davis? is now under consideration at the Department, and will probably be referred to the Attorney-General before a final decision is reached. The following are papers

STATE OF VIRGINIA, COUNTY OF SOUTHAMP-TON, SS.—Personally appeared J. P. Davis, who being duly sworn says, that on the 8th day of July last he made onth before United States Commissioner Gallagher, in Petersburg, Va., being duly sworn says, that on the 8th day of July last he made oath before United States Commissioner Gallagher, in Petersburg, Va., charging W. H. Pond, of Southampton County, Virginia, with selling liquor and tobacco without having paid the United States special tax therefor, and appeared as a witness in the trial of said W. H. Pond before the United States Commissioner; that after giving evidence in said trial howas arrested on a warrant sworn out by the said W. H. Pond before Justice Pleasants, of the City of Petersburg, and held for a warrant issued by Justice Kindred, of Coykins, Southampton County, Virginia, to which place be was removed for trial; that he was tried for the charge set forth in the warrant for which he was arrested, but they could not sustain the charge against him, he having had a written contract with the said W. H. Pond, filed in the Clerk of the Court's office that the said W. H. Pond did then introduce a colored man named William Merrick to appear against him about a note for \$18 which he gave the said William Merrick on July 3, 1880, for becoming responsible to Vaughn & Bro., of Newsom's, for a bill of goods wherein he was charged with inducing the said William Merrick to accept his note under false pretense, by representing that there was no lien upon his crop other than the rental upon the said land. W. H. Pond claimed that all of the crops belonged to him, all of which he then and now denies, and claims to have had the ability to pay the amount of said note as agreed thereon on 1st of November next;

that when arraigned for trial he asked postponement of his case of the said Justice Kendred until he could communicate with his counsel, which was refused, the said Justice Kendred saying he would not waste time fooling with him, and that both he (the Justice) and the said W. H. Pond said they would learn him a lesson for reporting people to the United States authorities; that when he saw their intention was to punish him for having been before the United States Commissioner he berged to have his case removed to the County Court, for he was suffering from rupture and consumption, and could not stand a whipping, but, notwithstanding his entreaties and appeals, he was then and there sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes and six months' confinement in the County Jail; that he was there upon taken right out from the Justice's office and most unmercifully whipped; that he claims that he is now unfairly confined and detained in said Jailleven if he was guilty of the charge of petit larceny, for the law prescribes but one punishment,—that of whipping,—which punishment he has suffered. He states that he is a minghter of the Gospel in the colored church; that he firmly believes it was the intention of the county authorities to intimidate the colored people from ever again reporting any violations of the literanal Revenue laws by making an example of him; that he was carried through the county tied and bound and exhibited as if he were the most dangerous criminal and guilty of the most henious crimes. AND HE FURTHER STATES

J. M P. DAVIS. witness: Joseph Gregory.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of August, 1880.

Deputy Collector Internal Revenue.

The man Merrick who was used as a means to whip and imprison Davis makes an affidavit showing that Davis satisfied him for his claim, and that there was

whip and imprison Davis makes an amdavis showing that Davis satisfied him for his claim, and that there was

No GROUND FOR THE SUIT,

STATE OF VIRGINIA, COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON, SS.—Personally appeared William Myrick, who being duly sworn says that he is a farmer doing business and residing in said county; that on the third day of July, 1880, he became responsible to Vaughan & Bro., Newsom's, in said county, for J. P. Davis to the amount of \$18; that the said J. P. Davis gave him a note promising to pay the debt in seed cotton at whatever price may be stipulated on the first day of November next, representing that there was no lien on his (the said Davis') crop other than rental; that he went to see W. H. Pond, the man with whom the said Davis' was farming, who informed him that the crop which the said J. P. Davis was farming belonged to him; that the said W. H. Pond said that there was something like \$100 due him by the said J. P. Davis; that on the 13th day of July last the said W. H. Pond said in the said W. H. Pond said in the said W. H. Pond said with him (Pond) to Boyd's to see Justice Kindred; that he went and saw Justice Kindred at Branchville, and showed him the notes, stating that this was the note which Mr. Pond directed him (Myrick) to show him; that he said Justice Kindred then said he would arrest Davis when he came back, and that he wanted to whip him; that a few days afterwards the said W. H. Pond again sent him to Justice Kindred's office; that he did so, and found J. P. Davis there with a rope tied around his hands and wrapped again around his bady; that he appeared to J. P. Davis and said that he would not injure him. All he asked was to have him back the suit of clothes:

In the said J. P. Davis agreed to do, and save him back his suit of clothes:

that he had no wish or desire to have Davis punished, and knew nothing of Davis' inability to pay the note, only as he said W. H. Pond had told him, but he made no complaints against J. P. Davis, and would not have voluntarily appeared against him after he gave back the suit of clothes, and that there was no other evidence against Davis but this and the said W. H. Pond's.

WILLIAM MYRICK Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of August, 1880.

Deputy-Collector Internal Revenue.

Witness: JOSEPH GREGORY.

day of August, 1880.

Deputy-Collector Internal Revenue.

Witness: JOSEPH GREGORY.

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER

forwards the following:

PETERSBURG, Aug. II, 1880.—Col. James D.

Brady—Dears Str.: I desire to state that on the
8th day of July, 1880. Jacob P. Davis, a colored
man, came to my office and made complaint
against one William Henry Pond, of Southampton County, that on several occasions he
sold distilled spirits without having the necessery license, and contrary to the United States
statutes. Upon this complaint I issued a warrant for Pond's arrest, and subposnas for Jacob
P. Davis and Priscilla Davis, his wife, also for
John Scott, Frank Ford, and Carter Ford
as witnesses. On the 18th day of July,
1880, William H. Pond was brought before me,
and the evidence against him was sufficient to
my mind to send him to be tried at the United
States District Court, to be held at Richmond on
the 4th day of October, 1880. The principal witnesses I relied on were Jacob P. Davis and Priscilla Davis. The others appeared to know nothing, and were in the interest of defendant, for
whom they worked. I bound Pond to appear at
the United States District Court in Richmond on Oct. 4, 1880, and recognized
Davis and wife to appear as witnesses at the
same time and piace. As soon as my examination was over J. P. Davis was arrested on a
warrant issued by a Magistrate of this city, for
some violation of a State law, on the affidavit of
the above. William Henry Pond, and, after remaining in jail here for three or four days, was
carried to Southampton County, and was there
acquitted, I am told. After Davis' arrest he
came to me and expressed fear that it taken
down to Southampton County, and was there
acquited, I am told. After Davis' arrest he
came to me and expressed fear that it taken
down to Southampton County, and was there
for which he was arrested here, Pond got up
some other charge against him, for which he
was tried by some Magistrate there and serbeen told that since his acquittal of the charge for which he was arrested here, Pond got up some other charge against him, for which he was tried by some Magistrate there and sentenced to six months in jail and thirty-nine lashes. These lashes, I am told, were administered, and he is now in jail. I think this case ought to be brought to the attention of the United States authorities, and some protection afforded witnesses who testify against the violators of United States haws. Very respectfully, yours sincerely,

White States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Virginia.

District of Virginia.

United States Internal Revenue, Deputy Collector's Office, Second District Virginia, Nutreptella, Va., Aug. II.—Col. James D. Brady, Collector Second District Virginia, Petersburg, Va.—Dear Sir: According to your directions I went to Jerusalem to see J. W. Davis, who received the thirty-nine lashes and a sentence of six months in jail for testifying in behalf of the United States. I am very confident that Davis' whipping and imprisonment are solely due to his having reported Pond for selling liquor. It is claimed by Pond's friends that Davis had obtained goods under false pretenses, and that he was punished for that, but, when Mr. Kindred pronounced the sentence upon Davis, I am told that he said he would "fix Davis so that he would not report another man for selling liquor." They attempted to bring up a colored man to prove that Davis had fraudulently taken money from him to buy a suit of clothes. Davis said he borrowed money of the man Bill Myrick to buy a suit of clothes, and was to pay him when he sold his cotton-seed this fail, and he could prove it. The jailer told me that Davis gave up every article of the clothing when Myrick made the complaint that he had not had his pay. C. C. Williams, a merchant at Jerusalem, told me he had no doubt that Pond had sold Davis the liquor. Yours truly,

E. C. Hyde, C.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 14, 1880.—Col. James D. Brady, Collector Second District, Petersburg, Va.—Str.: In compliance with your instructions I revisited Southampton County last Thursday, the 12th inst., in reference to the case of J. P. Davis, who is confined in the County Jall there in punishment (as he swears) for evidence given before the United States Countils force in the case of V. H. Pond, charged with a violation of the nal Revenue laws. The statement which of a witness, and cautioned him to tell une nothing but the truth. He, however, adhered to his former statement, and solemnly swore that it was true and correct. The affidiavit is inclosed herewith and marked "Paper No. 1." I also called on William Myrick, as it was mainly on his evidence Davis was convicted. He is a colored man, who resides near Newsom's, and is tolerably well-off. He is without any education whatever, but those who knew him, both white and colored, spoke very highly of his reputation for truth and honesty. He made a statement as to his connection with the case of Davis, which I drew up in the form of an affidavit, and carefully read over to him in the presence of a witness before he signed it. It is inclosed herewith and marked "Paper No. 2." I had a conversation with Sheriff Briggs and Mr. Prince last week. They knew nothing of the case except by hearsay. Through their courtesy I obtained copies of the warrant and commitment, which are as follows:

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, TO-WIT.—Th. W. W. Briggs, Sherif of said County: Whereas W. H. Pond did on the 17th day of July, 1800, make complaint and information on oath before John W. Pleasants, Jastice of the Peace of the City of Petersburg, that J. P. Javis did on the 28th day of June obtain from him, the said W. H. Pond, under false pretenses, provisions of the value of £250, and that at sundry times since Jan. I. 1880, the said J. P. Davis, by false pretenses, has obtained from him has said saids of the commonwealth of the City of Petersburg, that J. P. Davis is now confuned in the lail of the City of Petersburg, Va. these are therefore to command you to bring before me the body of the said J. P. Davis that he may be tried touching the said offense and dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this 20th tay of July, 1800.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENT appears on the back of the warrant: of a witness, and cautioned nothing but the truth. He, he

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENT appears on the back of the warrant; BOYKINS DEPOT, Va., July 28, 1830.—Case comes up for hearing, and upon the evidence of W. H. Pond, the complainan, dismiss it. Given under my hand this day and year above written. D. H. KINDRED, J. P. written.

(Copy of Commitment.)

BOYKINS DEPOT. Va. July 28, 18-0.—E. H. Edwards, Clerk South Ampton County Court. I David H. Kindred. a Justice crity that I nave this day completed. I. P. Davis to the jail of said county for a larceny by him committed in this State. He did, on the 3d day of July, 1830, by false pretenses, induce William Myrick to be responsible to Vanghan & Bro. of said county, for a bill of goods to the amount of \$18, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Given under my hand this 28th day of July, 1830.

DAVID H. KINDRED, J. P.

DAVID H. KINDRED, J. P.
COPY OF NOTE.

Davis gave a note to Myrick on his becoming responsible for the above-mentioned bill of goods, which consisted of a shit of clothes, a shirt, and a hat, a copy of which is as follows:

This is to certify that I have sold enough seed-cotton to William Myrick to amount to eighteen (48) dollars at whatever stipulated price may be established the list day of November next.

Given under my hand this 3d day of July, 1880.

Given under my hand this 3d day of July, 180.

His

J. X. P. Davis.

Before leaving Jerusalem. the county-seat, I had an interview with Mr. Parker, the attorney whom Davis employed. He said he was employed by Davis to defend him in the case W. H. Pond brought against Davis; that when he was notified that Davis; that when he was notified that Davis; was being brought back from Petersburg by the Deputy Sheriff, he proceeded to Boykins by way of Franklin, but that when he got to Boykins Davis had aiready been tried, sentenced, and whipped. He (Parker) spoke well of Justice Kindred, but said he thought that he (Kindred) erred in his judgment. In answer to my question: "If it were lawful to punish by confinement a person convicted of petit larceny," he answered that he "thought not." He also said if Davis paid him for doing so he would take him out of jail. I next proceeded to Boykins Depot and had an interview with D. H. Kindred, the Justice of the Peace before whom Davis was tried. After introducing myself and stating the complaints Davis had made I informed him that I thought in Justice to him I would hear what he had to say in the matter, or, if he preferred, he could make a statement in writing, which I would forward with my report. He thereupon wrote a statement which you will find inclosed herewith, marked "Paper No. 3." In his conversation he gave a bad character to Davis, and denies all the complaints made by him. In submitting these statements I would state that I have done so without giving them any coloring whatever, my main object being to contine myself to facts, and any statement made to me which would seem to implicate the authorities of Southampton County in having punished Davis for the testimony which he gave before the United States Commissioner. I have specially cautioned the person making but the truth. I also deem it proper to submit a statement in reference to the matter as it appeared to me while investigating the case:

First—Davis was arrested in Petersburg on a charge which Justice Kindre Witness: F. L. HARRIS.

J. W. P. DAVIS.
mark.

part of the \$76.63 which Pond swore was ob false pretenses.

nd, after he paid Davis, and hi
nation against him to the Units Second—Pond, after he paid Davis, and had given information against him to the United States authorities, tried to induce Myrick to ret a warrant for Davis first, which he (Myrick) refused to do, and, from the latter's statement, there was not much merit in his case against Davis, for he swears he never took out a warrant or made a complaint against Davis, except when Davis was arraigned for trial. He swears he had no wish or desire to prosecute Davis, and was satisfied when the latter returned him the suit of elothes.

ished when the latter returned him the suit or solothes.

Third—It must seem quite probable, in the absence of all other evideuce, that when a person employs counsel to defend him, as when in this case he knew the counsel would arrive in a few moments, he would ask aday. This, coupled with the statement which Justice Kindred made to Myrick some two weeks previous, that he intended to whip Davis as soon as he got him, would look as if the whole thing was a prejudged affair. As to an appeal being refused, I could get no evidence other than Davis', but it does not seem improbable in view of the whole matter.

matter. Powrb—Davis' statement, that he was carried through the county bound with a rope around his hands, and passed again around his body, pinioning his arms, is substantiated by Myrick and Joe Gregory, who saw him. It is an unusual way to secure prisoners, and particularly in Davis' case, who is a small, delicate man, and who was himself suffering from consumption and runture.

who was himself suffering from consumption and rupture.

Fifth—The sentence of confinement, I am assured by a prominent lawyer of this city, is unlawful, whipping alone is all that is prescribed for petit larceny. It is possible, however, that he may be released at the next term of the County Court. The case is now causing a great deal of comment, but I was informed the main object of confining was to break down his evidence in the case appealed before the United States Court, and that he could not be got without a writ of habeas corpus.

states Court, and that he could not be got without a writ of babeas corpus.

Strthe-Davis is not a regular licensed preacher. He is studying, and is allowed to preach. He
says he can procure good recommendations
from gentlemen in the neighborhood of Peters
burg who know him and for whom he worked.
I am loth to charge the authorities of Southampton County with having punished Davis
wrongfully without sufficient cause, or in punishment for his having reported Pond to the
United States Commissioner, but from what I
have seen and heard I am forced to think he has
been most crueily treated, and without cause.
Very respectfully, Long, Deputy Collector.

CAIRO.

The Great Material Progress of the Chief Town of "Egyptian" Illinois.

Calro, Ill., Aug. 20.—As this little City of Calro, Ill., Section of the State, are constantly growing in wealth and importance, and in the near future are likely to command more ttention than ever before, I have thought that some items jotted down a little at random might prove interesting, not only to your readers in Southern Illinois, but to all in the Mississippi Valley and the broad Northwest. While, within the past decade, other cities and

ections have grown enormously in wealth and opulation, the fame of which has gone torth to world, nothing has yet been pub-ed of what "Egypt" has been doing readers may therefore be surprised to learn that Cairo shows by the recent census a population of 9,023, against 6,207 in 1870,—a gain of 44 per cent; and, when the reports from Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Jackson, Johnson, and other counties are published, it is confidently believed that a corresponding increase will be seen. A gratifying feature of this increase is to be found in the fact that a large percentage of it is made up of wide-awake, in telligent, and industrious capitalists, mechanics, and farmers, from the Eastern and Middle States, who are developing the agricultural, mineral, and mainfacturing resources of the country, and maiting what was not many years since a wilderness blossom like the rose. Thousands and tens of thousands of acres of valuable lands have been prepared for tillage and fruit-farming; the forests of fine timber have been made to contribute to the wealth of the agriculturist; much attention has been shown to drainage and the construction of good roads; many fine country-residences and numerous school-houses and churches have been erected where none were ten years ago; and new towns and villages now spring up, as if by magic, along the lines of the various railroads that ceutre here.

The business of this city has grown very much. Ten years ago but one railroad, the Illinois Central,—the pioneer of civilization in Egypt,—entered this city; now there are four additional: the Cairo & St. Louis, the Cairo & Vincennes, the Iron Mountain, and the Mississippi Central; and the Mobile & Ohio extension from Columbus Ky., will be completed by the list of January, 1881. Adi no of rail direct to Paducah, Ky., and another to Mayfield, Ky., are also under consideration. and will soon be built. Add to those railroad-lines the facilities for transportation by water here enjoyed, and it is not easy to guess what another ten years may have in store for Cairo. Hundreds of good buildings have gone up here within a few years; the high sidewalks have been torn down, and brick and gravel substituted; the streets have been graveled; much filling-up of the low places has been done; and ill danger from water is not only averted by of 44 per cent; and, when the reports from Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Jackson, Johnson

tuted; the streets have been as been done; and filling-up of the low places has been done; and all danger from water is not only averted by substantial levees. but the improvements made by the Government in the Mississippi back of the city have insured for all time to come security from the encroachments of the Father of Waters, which five or six years ago threatened Cairo with perils.

substantial levees, but the improvements made by the Government in the Mississippi back of the city have insured for all time to come security from the encroachments of the Father of Warers, which fixe or six years ago threatened Cairo with peril.

But what would strike the man who has not visited Cairo for ten years with the most wonder is the railroad interests here. While all have done much to give Cairo importance, the old lilinois Central has done much more than the others in every respect. The public is somewhat familiar w.th its great improvements here a few years ago, in the completion of the connecting link between that road and the Mississippi Central making an all-rail line from Chicago to New Orleans; but it does not know that the fively town of East Cairo has sprung up on the opposit bank; that a magnificent transfersteemer constantly plies between the inclines on the east and west banks of the Ohio, transporting freight and passengers both ways without breaking bulk or changing cars; that nearly twenty acres of land on the illinois side have been covered with a network of tracks. more than two miles in length; that new warehouses, 1,800 feet long, have been added to the improvements near the freight-depot; that a large cattle-yard, with all necessary facilities for taking care of cattle snipped from the Southwest, has been in running-order for years; that recently the rail-road-yard, west of the freight-depot, has been fenced; and that the wharf-boats, burges, grainelevators, and warehouses of this Company give it facilities for handling freight not equaled anywhere in this Valley. A new elevator and warehouse are now in process of construction. These buildings will compare favorably with any in Chicago. The elevator will have capacity for 600,600 bushels of company give it facilities for bank in the heart furning and the great warehouse now being created nearly opposit Second street will have capacity for 500 cars. It is runnored that in the near furning the facilities of the facilities of the st

LAFAYETTE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Aspecial Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 22.—The Lafayette Enights of Pythias start for St. Louis to-morrow night, and expect to arrive in time for the prize-drill, for which they are entered. Sickness and removals from the city have reduced the drill-corps to twenty-seven men, rank and file; and there is great anxiety now lest one shall become sick, in which event they would be a man short. They had an extra, but at the last moment he decided to get married, instead of poing to St. Louis, and they are out down to the lowest figure. The Lafayette Knights took two first prizes at Cieveland's National contest in 1871; two first prizes at the National contest at Indianapolis in 1878; a banner and \$100 at the inter-State contest at Bloomington, lit., in 1879; and the first prize at the inter-State drill at Dayton, O., in May, 1800. Lafayette expects to get the benefit of the \$500.

Fond of Music.

Amateur—"Coming to our concert, Mr. Brown?" Mr. Brown—"Well—no—I think not." Amateur—"Why, I thought you were fond of music." Mr. Brown—"Well, yes; you see, that's where it is. "(Amateur would like to ask him where it is." (Amateur would like to ask him

FOREIGN.

Ayoob Khan Preparing for Another Attack on the British.

A Large Number of Political Prisoners Released from Siberian Exile.

Prospect of Peace in Turkey Without Resorting to Bloodshed.

The Irish Harvest Progressing Rapidly and Very Satisfactorily.

The Pope Reported to Be in Poor Health and Much Depressed.

Disastrous Rain and Wind Storms Reported from Several Sections of France.

AFGHANISTAN. GEN. STEWART'S MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Times has the following from Jellalabad: "One bridade of Gen.
Stewart's force left Gundamak the 21st inst.

and another will leave the \$3d, when Gundamak will be abandoned. One brigade will probably remain togarrison Khyber Pass for some time. It is in an excited state. Gen. Stewart will leave Jellalabad on the 23d. He will remain for a few days at Lundi-Kahal to arrange the location of the Khyber Brigade. Fort Jellalabad will be made over to a native Governor in be half of the Ameer. FROM CABULA

"The last reports from Cabul show that the Ameer is still at Shirpur. He is raising considerable revenue from fees on a large accumula tion of stores in Cabul."

AYOOB KHAN PREPARING FOR BATTLE. A dispatch from Quettah says the natives re-port that Ayoob Khan is not only raising works against Candahar, but is entrenching his own position, and intends to give battle when the reg column arrives.

A RUMORED ENGAGEMENT.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.—It is reported from Quettah that the Candahar garrison has made a sortie, inflicting heavy losses on the Herates. The number of British casualties is unknown. It is believed that the tribes north of Knojok Pass have collected to attack the communications with Pishin.

TURKEY.

says: "The reservations made by the Porte in regard to Gruda and Dinosch are only put forward as a pretext for further delay, since Dinosch is a deserted village and Gruda is not included in the line indicated in the collective

PEACE WITHOUT BLOODSHED. LONDON. Aug. 22.—The Daily News has the following from Constantinople: "The impression is daily growing stronger here that the difficulties between Turkey and her neighbors will be settled without bloodshed, the opposition made by the Turks being solely dictated by the hopethat delay may bring about discord between the Powers." RISA PASHA.

A Scutari dispatch says Risa Pasha entered that town with 2,000 men. He was received by a Committee of the League. He has replaced Osman Pasha as commander of the troops. The latter, who has been acting as Governor since the departure of Izzet Pasha, will continue to be Governor. All Albanian Chiefs who are members of the League have been invited to be present at the meeting Monday. TURKS AND ALBANIANS.

Two thousand Turkish solders are at Duicigno where they form a camp in common with the Albanians on the hights overlooking the town. MUST BE DELIVERED UP. Reuter's Pera dispatch says: "Mr. Heap, the American Consul-General, has delivered a note to the Porte demanding that the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Parsons be brought to Pera immediate ly to be tried."

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.—The Agence Russ says: "The Russian and Chinese Cabinets hav shown a conciliatory spirit for the settlement of pending difficulties. The Chinese Government

RELEASED FROM EXILE.

It is officially announced that, in accordance with an Imperial order dated April 5, reports were demanded from all Governors in the Empire in regard to persons under police supervision. With few exceptions the reports have all been received, and definit decisions regarding those interested may shortly be expected. Pending the announcement of the decision to be taken, 1,150 persons were either wholly exempted from police supervision or allowed to return from exile. From May to August, inclusive, of this number thirty obtained the right to resume their studies at the universities or other educational establishments.

Sixteen hundred and ninety-six persons continue under police supervision. RELEASED FROM EXILE.

SWITZERLAND. FRANCE AND GERMANY.

GENEVA, Aug. 22.—A journal published here entitled The United States of Europe, contains a letter from Herr Buehler, a member of the German Parliament, to the President of the International League of Peace and Liberty, and the President's reply thereto. Herr Buehler ex-presses the idea that in order to dispel the dispresses the idea that in order to dispel the distrust of the German people and to insure the preservation of peace, France ought spontaneously to put forth a manifesto pronouncing clearly in favor of peace. The President replies that France cannot thus ratify the conquest of Alsace and Lorraine, and moreover such declaration on her part would be null in effect, because Alsace-Lorraine itself should be asked whether she desires to be German, French, or autonomous. France and German ought to agree to accept the answer to this question as decisive. The President advises Herr Buehler to recommend this course to Prince Bismarck.

CHURCH AND EDUCATION IN BELGIUM.

ROME, Aug. 22.—Instructions have been sent from the Vatican to the Belgian Bishops to try to make known the recent Papal allocution among the laity. The Bishops and clergy are to make every effort to improve the standard of their schools and establish new ones to compete with the Government schools, but they are not to depart from the strict limits of law.

CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY.

CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY.

It is stated that Mgr. Jacobini and Prince Reuss have arrived at an understanding for filling vacancies in parishes in Germany, but other questions remain for settlement which will encounter serious obstacles.

A NATIONAL INSULT.

The Diritto asserts that the Italian Consul at Tacua, Peru, was menaced and insulted by Chilians, and that the Italian Cabinet has addressed a complaint to the Chilian Government.

THE POPE IN POOR HEALTH.

The Pope is weak and depressed. He had an attack of vertigo after Friday's consistory.

IRELAND. LAND MEETINGS, BUT NO TROUBLE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Land meetings were held sunday in various parts of Ireland, but nothing noteworthy occurred. The proceedings were orderly and the usual violent speeches were made.

made.

A GOOD HARVEST.

There has been much less excitement in ireland during the last few days, owing to the extremely good accounts from the harvest in two-thirds of the area from north to south. Throughout the central districts the harvest is in full operation, and the demand for labor is excessively brisk.

DISASTROUS STORMS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A Paris dispatch reports heavy storms in French provinces. Six Lyons actors were drowned by the upsetting of their boat on Lake Bourgel. The storm in Angouleme killed many cattle and greatly damaged the crops.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—An Alexandria correspondent says: "The second mate and ten natives were lost from the steamer Jeddah. The Captain's certificate has been suspended for three years."

AFRICA.

CASTAWAYS RESCUED. LONDON, Aug. 22.—Lloyd's agent at St. Vin-cent telegraphs under date of the first inst. that one of the missing boats, containing seven men

and five bars of mail matter, from the steamer American, of the Cape Good of Hope and South-ampton line, which foundered April 28, near the equator, was picked up by the Fortuguese brig Tarajo, and the men and mails landed at Londa, Africa, July 11.

VARIOUS.

AMERICAN PIREARMS WANTED.

BELGRADE, Aug. 22.—The Servian Government is seeking 100,000 rifles of newest pattern, in America, deliverable before the end of this OFF FOR APPRARISTAN.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The troop-ship Jumpa, which was resterday visited by the Queen and Royal family, sailed to-day with 1,130 men of the Rifle Brigade, destined for Afghanistan. rious Illinois Districts.

WASHINGTON.

The Proposed New Library Building -What Will be Necessary to Hold the Nation's Books-New Mint Ar-

rangements.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—The prelimin Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—The preliminary examinations of the Commission appointed by Congress to report upon the subject of a new library building are about completed. The question of a site and of the character of a building have not been fully settled, but the Commission has reached a conclusion that an independent building should be erected rather than to attempt to provide room by an extension of the Capitol. Measurements have been made of the spaces within the present Capitol, which show that at the present rate of increase of the library in sixteen years it would require, in addition to its present space, all now occupied of the library in sixteen years it would require, in addition to its present space, all now occupied by the Senate Chamber, the hall of the House, and the old Hall of Representatives, and that in thirty-two years the library would fill the entire space of the main floor of the Capitol. The members of the Commission have therefore decided that it will be useless to attempt to provide room for the library by an extension of the Capitol buildwill be useless to attempt to provide room for the library by an extension of the Capitol building. As to a site for the new building, the choice seems to be between the square cast of the Capitol Park and Judiciary Square. The computations as to the size of a building sufficient to accommodate the library even fifty years hence are such as to show that it must be larger than the Capitol, and the argument against erecting such a building near the Capitol is that each would detract from the imposing appearance of the other. The great cost of sufficient land for such a building near the Capitol is also a strong argument with the Commissioners against placing it there. It is the purpose to abandon the present library to the two Houses for a selection made specially for parliamentary use, and, besides this, to give each House of Congress a portion of the present quarters for its documentary library. Each of these has already far outgrown its present capacity. its documentary library. Each of these has already far outgrown its present capacity. The Mint Bureau will to-morrow issue a very important order which will facilitate the transportation of standard silver dollars. The effect of the proposed changes will enable the Super-intendents of the Mints, as soon as they have notice from an Assistant Treasurer that a certificate of deposit for the standard dollars has been received, to at once ship the dollars. Under the present arrangement the United States Treasurer must first receive the certificate of deposit and then instruct the Superintendent to forward the dollars. In the case of an order from New Orleans it requires a delay of eight days, while one from the West is delayed ten or fifteen days.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASH INGTON, D. C., Aug. 23-1 a. m.-Indications-For the Lower Lake region, rising followed by For the Lower Lake region, rising followed by stationary or lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Lake region, stationary followed by failing barometer, variable winds, mostly to southeast, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, stationary or higher temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or lower barometer, variable winds, mostly east to south, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather.

The Ohio River will continue slowly rising.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel		ng. 22, Weathe
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Fort Gibson...
Grand Haven...
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Milwaukee...
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New Orleans...
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 Rochester.
 81
 67
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 Sacramento.
 77
 65
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 Salt Lake City.
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 74
 N. E. light.

 San Francisco.
 56
 74
 Fresh.

 Shreveport.
 46
 80
 Calm.

 St. Louis.
 89
 76
 S. E., fresh.

 St. Louis.
 89
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 S. E., gentie.

 Victaburg.
 16
 80
 Calm.

 Victaburg.
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 S. E., fresh.

 Victaburg.
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 S. E., fresh.

 Victaburg.
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 80
 Oswego..... Pioche.... Pittsburg... Port Huron. Rochester...

"Sharking."

Letter to Springded (Mas.) Republican.

I wish you had been here a few days ago and gone out "sharking" with us. Eight went in a whalebout, and caught nine in about two hours. We have great iron hooks covered with small fish; eight feet of chain are attached to the hook, and then sixty feet of rope strong enough to hold a horse. We let the buit sink to the bortom and wait in tranquillity for a bite. By-and-by there is a gentle tug at the hook, or a "sensation" as some of our party called it—easy—slow—you are not quite certain whether he is there-you hold your breath—whisper to your companions, "Hush—I've got one!" The shark starts off with the bait, you let him the both the mouth and haul in. That is where the fun begins. If you ever lived on a farm and tried to lead a cow in the road that was bound she wouldn't go at all one minute, and then bound to go both sides of the road at once, then bought ogo both sides of the road at once, then bought ogo backward, and then to elimb trees—you can imagine what it is to haul in a shark. You yell all the time, you must yell; you can't help it. You feel that if you don't yell you won't got the shark. Your companions begin to yell. Hand over hand you tug in the line. You stop yelling for a minute, and inch by inch the shark takes the line out, he brings your hands clean down to the gunwale. You raily, brace your feet—give another yell. The crew help you pull—they yell—they speak encouraring words to you. You puff and yell, and pant and howl, and strain hand over hand while the crew shout, "Hang to him!" Whack op your knuckles against gunwales, but you stil bang and yell. Just when you feel as if you eoulin't puli another pound, his great gly head comes in sight. Then you yive a big yell, and pant and help the brute plays he is an auger and turns himself over and over, you think at the rate of forty times a minute. Then you yell, in right down earnest, "Hit him! hit him!" Meuntime the crew are not idle. Armed with close he arise to have a mount of the water, an

POLITICAL POINTS.

Congressional Nominations Several Western States.

Selection of Delegates to Conventions to Be Held This Week.

Favorable Reports Coming in from Va-

Democratic Polanders at South Bend, Ind., Joining the Republican Ranks.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Sourn Brand, Ind., Aug. 22.—The St. Joseph
County Republican Convention met yesterday
and put in nomination as strong a ticket as the
party in this county ever had. It was entirely party in this county ever had. It was entirely harmonious and enthusiastic. In the evening a ratification meeting was held and addressed by the Hon. Andrew Anderson, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and the Hon. William G. George. It was the largest evening gathering ever held here, and, though lasting for three hours, all the speakers were roundly applauded. Preceding the meeting a grand torch-light procession took. the meeting a grand torch-light procession took place, which in its extent and character even surprised the managers. One hundred and ten Polanders who have beretofore voted the Democratic ticket headed the procession of torch-bearers, and here comes in the greatest surprise to both Republican and Democratic managers. It was not known until Friday evening that there was any defection in the solid Polish Democratic ranks, of whom there are about 500 voters. The sevof whom there are about 500 voters. The several clubs were in joint session arranging for the procession, when about thirty-five Poies came into the room and insisted on being counted in, but, not having full faith in their

slacerity, they were discouraged, but were finally accepted. Upon inquiry it was learned that they have among themselves been discussing the situation, and a large number have decided to make a political change. The reasons they assign are that the Democrata, who have heretofore managed them, have never given them employment or helped them in their wages, but, on the contrary, nearly all the employers are Republicans, and they say that what is good for their employers is good for them. The movement is entirely among themselves, and voluntarily, and, coming suddenly without warning, it is not yet known to what extent the defection is likely to go. It is the theme of conversation and causes the Democrats to curse them roundly. There is the best of work being done, and changes are reported from various portions of the country. It now looks as though this county would roll up an old-time Republican majority this fall.

At a Democratic gathering at Osceola last evening E. V. Bingham, of Milwaukee, in his speech said that, in order to produce harmony between the North and South, it would be necessary to pay some of the Rebel claims when the Democrats came into power.

Special Disputa to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFATETTE, Ind., Aug. 22.—The Greenback party of Tippocanoe County yesterday afternoon nominated this ticket: Representatives, Benjamin Coddington and Elmer R. Bringham; Treasurer, William Goldsberry; Sheriff, A. J. C. Caster; Commissioners, William T. Murdock and John M. Scott. The two last named are also nominees of the Democracy and Republicans. Delegates were also chosen to the Congressional Convention for the Ninth District, called to meet at Lebanon next Wednesday. It is understood that at this meeting the Hon. W. R. Meyers is to be made to decide whether he will ride the Democratic or Greenback Congressional horse, as he is now on both. A new nomination is not improbable.

Some men have honors thrust upon them; and such a man is our distinguished Greenback townsman, John L. Miller. He was President of the sincerity, they were discouraged, but were finally accepted. Upon inquiry it was learned that they have among themselves

command a great many Democratic votes: J. S. Hoffer, of Michigan City, was nominated for Senator; Representative Colida Preston, of Kankakee Township; Sheriff, Alfred Earl, Michigan City; Treasurer, K. W. Kerr, La Porte; Clerk, Julius Conitz, Cass Township; Commissioner, George S. Dennison, of Hannah Township; Surveyor, C. W. Cathcart, of New Durham Township; Coroner, L. Eliel, M. D., of La Porte.

IOWA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 22.—The Scott County Republican Convention, held here yesterday, Republican Convention, held here yesterday, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic which has ever met in the county, every ward, precinct, and township being represented by its full delegation. The Hon. J. C. Bills acted as Chairman. Seventeen delegates were selected to represent the county at the Congressional Convention, which meets in this city on the Slate Convention at Des Moines Aug. 25. Maj. J. Andrews was nominated for Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts, and J. A. Leciaire for Recorder.

drews was nominated for Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts, and J. A. Leciaire for Recorder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 22.—At the Democrating County Convention held at Marion yesterday J. W. Bowdish was nominated for Recorder and S. W. Dunham for Surveyor. No one would accept the nomination for Clerk. Fifteen delegates were appointed to the State Convention. After the adjournment a Hancock yeteran club was organized.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 20.—Yesterday the Republicans of the Third Congressional District met in Convention at McGregor, and completed their deliberations harmoniously. Never in the history of the party in the district has a convention been held where such absolute unanimity prevailed. Not a dissenting vote on any of the proceedings was recorded, from the opening of the Convention until its close. Upon D. W. Bruckhart, of Independence, was conferred the honor of presiding as Temporary and Fermanent Chairman of the Convention. As predicted by the writer, the Hon. Thomas Updegraff, present Congressman from this district, was nominated by acclamation. This compliment was a fitting one, bestowed upon an able, faithful Representative by an admiring constituency. The absence of discord and the almost unparalleled unanimity that prevailed throughout the deliberations of the Convention are premonitory of united, active, and aggressive campaign-work in the district, and of sweeping victory at the polls.

The Judicial Convention of the Ninth (Iowa) Judicial District was also held yesterday at Independence. The Hon. B. W. Lacy was renominated for the Circuit-Judgeship by acclamation,—a compliment his distinguished ability and antagonism to his renomination was manifested by a few Dubuque attorneys at our County Convention. Their attempt to redress fancied grievances proved unavailing against Mr. Lacy's popularity in his sown county: consequently a delegation in his favor was selected.

The Republicans of the Third Congr

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 22.—At the Republican Convention of Kane County, held yesterday, C. P. Dutton, of Aurora, present incumbent, was nominated for Circuit Clerk; N. S. Carlisle, Supervisor of Hampshire, was nominated for Sheriff; and Terrence Ryan, of St. Charles, for State's Attorney. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the ticket will be elected by a large majority.

State's Attorney. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the ticket will be elected by a large majority.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 22.—A rousing Republican raily was held last evening, and was addressed in a masterly manner by the Hon. Isaac L. Morrison, of this city, candidate for Congress from this district.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Mounts, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Democratic County Convention, sesterday selected delegates to the Congressional District Convention, and recommended Evans, of La Salle, for Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 22.—The general outlook for the farmers and laborers in this district is good. Everybody admits the policy of the Republican party has led to grand results. Labor is all employed at good wages; and, where we once had hundreds of poor tramps looking for work and begging bread, we now see none. These facts are causing our masses to decide that it will not de to trust a change of parties now; and the Democratic party here, everybody concedes, stands no show of success, cither for the Congressman, State officers, local officers, or on the Presidential ticket. The Seventeenth Illinois District will give the Republican nom-

nee for Congress and the Republican State and Presidential tickets at least 2,000 majority, and cossibly 5,000, as there are strong indications of the Democratic party failing to pieces, their Confederate rulers having alarmed the people

the Democratic party failing to pieces, their Confederate rulers having alarmed the people here.

Paccal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PAXTON, Ill., Aug. 22.—A. Republican meeting was held at the Court-House last night, which was largely attended by the people of Paxton and vicinity. It having been announced that the Hon. O. C. Sabin. of Saybrook, a recruit from the Democratic ranks, would speak, an audience which more than filled the rooms greeted him. He reviewed the history of the Democratic party in a very candid and careful manner, and made a clear exposition of his reasons for abandoning the old rotten hulk of Democracy and espousing the Republican faith. His words commanded the strict attention of those assembled, and all unite in pronouncing the address one of the best of this campaign.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 22.—An effort has been made here recently to ascertain the exact situation in this Congressional district. There can be no doubt from the reports received that Col. W. H. Edgar, the Republican nominee for Congress, will draw largely from the Democratic majority about one-half from its former proportions. Edgar's own county he has for years been an efficient political worker, and has been instrumental in reducing the Democratic majority about one-half from its former proportions. Edgar is a young man. a graduate of Illinois College in the class of 1860, a man of classical education and good scholarship. He has a first-rate reputation, is a thorough and systematic worker, and an effective stump-speaker. Singleton, the Democratic mominee, will not be able to poil his full party-strength in any of the counties named. He is unpopular in Pike County the Republicans atnd a good chance of electing at least a part of their county ticket, and they are making a thorough organization. Brown County never was so well organized. In Mt. Sterling alone there are twenty to twenty-five Democratics would will vote for Garfield, and there is a list of about twice as ma

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 22.-The delegates from this city to the Senatorial Convention, to be held at Janesville Monday, are C. F. Collins, Parsons Johnson, and C. Ingersoll from the First Ward; J. A. Truesdell and J. M. Cobb, Second Ward; J. S. Love and George A. Williams, Third Ward; and J. J. Boyle and C. E. Jones, Fourth Ward.

J. S. Love and George A. Williams, Third Ward; and J. J. Boyle and C. E. Jones, Fourth Ward. All will support the Hon. Hamilton Richards for renomination to the Senate. The delegates to the County Convention, to be held next Wednesday, are: First Ward, S. J. Todd. Henry T. Hebart, C. H. Kendall; Second Ward, E. P. King and E. D. Scott; Third Ward, C. P. Whitford and William H. Wheeler; Fourth Ward, C. E. Jones and J. J. Boyle.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Watherrown, Wis., Aug. 22.—The Convention held last evening for the election of a delegate to represent the Fifth and Sixth Wards of this city, lying in Dodge County, in the Democratic Congressional Convention at Sheboygan, Sept. 2, made selection of Charles H. Gardner as such delegate. Mr. Gardner is strongly pronounced in favor of the renomination of Gen. E. S. Bragg, and his election augurs a death-blow to the Congressional aspirations of the Hon. A. K. Delaney, Bragg's principal opponent. as it breaks the unity of Dodge County for Delaney, without which, it is acknowledged on all sides, Delaney stands no chance for a nomination. But it is clear that a fierce struggle is yet to ensue in the Fifth District when the delegates of the respective candidates shall draw swords at Sheboygan. A bitter faction-fight is in prospect among the Democratic brethren of the district.

Baraboo, Wis., Aug. 22.—The Republican

Barker were chosen defected to the Second District, and will support State Senator Woodman for Representative.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

JUDGE J. J. LEONARD. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—Judge John J. Leonard, an id and respected citizen, died to-day of heart isease, aged 73 years. He came to Michigan rom New York State when a young man, and very soon became active and prominent in pub-lic affairs. He was chosen Circuit Judge in Macomb County about twenty-five years ago, but declined to serve a second term on acc out declined to serve a second term on account of the inadequacy of the salary. For the last fitteen years he has employed his time as General Solicitor for the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Company. He leaves a widow, two sons (Theodore O, Leonard, of Detroit, and Charles Leonard of Chicago), and one daughter, Mass Louisa Leonard.

THREE OLD SETTLERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, CATUR, Ill., Aug. 22.—During the past DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 22.-Dui two of Macon County's pioneer residents have passed away. The first was Joseph Dresbach, aged 71 years. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for fifty-three berland Presbyterian Church for fifty-three years, and was very much loved by the people of Blue Mound, where he lived for many years He leaves a wife and four grown children. Mr Watter Turner, aged 65 years, one of the wealth and successful farmers of Harrison Township is also dead. He owned many farms, leaves eight grown children, and was a most exemplary citizen. Mrs. Catherine Maine, aged 73 years wife of Dr. Maine, is dead, and her remains have been taken to Mansfield, O., for burial.

D. S. ALLEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 22.—One of the best-known citizens of the county, D. Skillman Allen, a noted stock-raiser and breeder of fine cattle, and father-in-law of Dr. J. M. Gregory, died last night at the age of 65 years, his decease resulting from a bip-disease. He had lived near Harristown for twenty-four years, and leaves considerable property.

THE HON. L. BARTHOLOMEW. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 22.—The Hon. Lin Bartholomew, of Schuylkill County, Va., dropped

Reported Completion of the Northern Pacific Railway Negotiations—Telegraphic Connection with the St. Law rence Gulf Islands—The Grand Trunk Railway and Chicago Traffic—Pork

praphe Connection with the St. Lawrence Guli Islands—The Grand Trunk
Rallway and Chicago Traffle—Pork—
Packing — Emigration from the Dominion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The report comes from
Quebec that Sir John Macdonaid's political
there have news of the completion of the Pacific Railway negotiations. The amount of
land to be given to the proposed syndicate is
not stated, but it is asserted that there is to be
a money-grant of \$15,000,000 besides. This, if
true, puts a new face on the arrangement, in
view of the assurance that the building of the
road was to cost the country nothing.

A letter received in this city from a Rochester
(N. Y.) workman states that, although there has
been a marked revival of business in that city,
yet the wages received by artisans and skilled
laborers manifest a tendency to remain at depression rates, because of the large competition
from the steady initia of mechanics and artisans from Ontario.

Certain charges having been preterred against
Superintendent Bergin, of the Beauharnois
Canal, he has been suspended pending an investigation of the same. Mr. Fortras is acting
Superintendent.

The Department of Militia has decided to dispense with the services of the militia officer at
Prescot recently convicted of using can celed
postage-stamps.

For some time past there has been prevalent
among horses in the County of Carleton a sort
of aggravated influenza, closely resembling the
epizootic, and many farmers have lost valuable
animals by its ravages.

The project of telegraphic connection with
the islands in the Guilf of St. Lawrence is shortly
to be put—in part at least—into successful operation. Mr. Gisborne, who lately reached Ortawa from London, has left for Anticosti, etc.
special Dispatch to pleave for Gaspe about
the loth of September having in her tanks
the Anticosti, Magdalen Island, and Grand
Manan cable laying and repairing ship, with the
latest improvements in paying-out machinery,
electric lights, jetc. She is now in the

learn that orders have been issued by Gen. Wells, Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., that baggage hitherto examined at Island Pond and other points on the frontier where the Grand Trunk crosses in the vicinity of Montreal, shall be henceforth examined in this city. This will obviate the troublesome necessity of passengers stepping into the baggage-cars to produce their keys. Those who have been subjected to this annoyance will appreciate the change.

A very sad instance of female depravity has come to the notice of the police. The young daughter of a respectable family of French-Canadians, who had been in a convent, became enamored of a young French-Canadian, and held clandestine meetings with him. At lensth she hit upon an expedient for leaving home, and caused an advertisement to be inserted in an evening paper for a young lady to act as and caused an advertisement to be inserted it an evening paper for a young lady to act at travening companion to a lady of fortune. She answered the advertisement, and the unsuspecting parents agreed to let her go. But the guilty girl went to a house of assignation, and was there found by the police-auth ties, who withhold the names of the parties for the present.

pecting parents agreed to let her go. But the guilty girl went to a bouse of assistation, and was there found by the police-auth ties, who withhold the names of the parties for the present.

Some English fish-merchants are considering the feasibility of a scheme for the importation of Canadian salmon in bulk, instead of in tins, for the London market.

It is announced that, after a pretty thorough examination of the whole question, an award has been made by which the Grand Trunk Railway is to receive one-tenth of the proceeds of all traffic from Chicago eastward. This is held solely to relate to the Chicago traffic, and is without reference to the traffic passing from the Michigan Central to the Grand Trunk Railway.

Special Dispaten to The Chicago Tribusa.

Toronvo, Aug. 22.—At a sitting of the Agricultural Commission here, Mr. William Davies, pork-packer, gave a large amount of information in relation to the industry with which he is connected. After furnishing some statements as to the extent to which pork raising and fattening are carried on in this country, and the different grades or qualities of pork produced and the markets to be found for the same, he stated that distiliery-fed pork was of an inferior quality; the best port was made from feeding peas and barley. In the English market Irish pork is a very powerful competitor to the pork from this country. The witness said that farmers stood in their own light in killing their own hogs, by which the quality of the pork was decreased. If sold alive, the hogs could be killed at the packing-houses with greater economy of labor, and with the result of keeping the flesh bright. The witness had paid nearly as much per pound for live hogs as was paid for dressed hogs on the market. Last year, in consequence of the increase of duty from 10 to 20 per cent, farmers expected a long price for their pork; but the season opened out at 4 cents; then frell to 5, and closed out at 4 context them frell to 5, and closed out at 4 context them frell to 5, and closed out at s

Policy upon the country, the number of Canadians entered for settlement at all parts of the United States was only 25,563,—being less than a third of the number entered this year at Port Huron alone."

Mr. Richard Hall, the well-known cattle-salesman of Liverpool, with Miss Lillie Hall, his daughter, has arrived here. It is the intention of the Butchers & Cattle-Dealers' Association to tender him a banquet at the Rossin House during his stay here. His son was here this spring, and was made the recipient of a dinner at the hands of the Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuss.

London, Aug. 22.—A mass-meeting of the Knights of the Maccabees was held here, when, after hearing the report of the delegates to the Grand Tent at Detroit, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this mass-meeting approves of the action of the delegates to the Grand Review, in refusing to attend the mass-meeting cailed by Mr. Boynton; and we also approve of the action of our delegates in the Grand Review, that, while they refused to recognize the organization of the said Boynton, yet they extended the oilve-branch.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

view, that, while they refused to recognize the organization of the said Boynton, yet they extended the olive-branch.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
ST. CATHERINER, Aug. 22.—It is stated that a number of prominent farmers of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland have in contemplation the building in this city of a grain-elevator and forwarding warehouse. They claim that farmers in this vicinity, under the present state of affairs, are compelled to sell their grain at a price far below what is paid in Toronto, owing to a monopoly which is said to exist among the grain-buyers in this vicinity.

ANGRY WORKMEN.

A Strike of Large Dimensions to St. Paul.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 22.—A strike was suddenly precipitated in the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Raiiroad shops yesterday, which has developed to-day into an affair promising serious consequences. It seems there has been great dissatisfaction among the men with Master-Mechanic A. A. Ackerly, formerly of Bloomington, Ill., and his foreman, Worksmith, from the same place. They charge that Ackerly has been systematically weeding out the old men who were here when he came, and filling their places with importations from Canada and the East. The strike was not premeditated yesterday, but was precipitated by some fresh friction with the foreman. Some 370 men left the shops, declaring that they would not return until Ackerly resigned. There was little excitement or demonstration, though the men held a meeting at which some turbulent spirits made violent speeches. General-Manager Hill was absent when the trouble commenced, but returned home this morning, and was invited to address a meeting of the strikers which had been called for this afternoon. He told them the Company would submit to no dictation as to whom it should employ as officers, but promised to redress the grievances of any individual who would present them. He invited those who wanted to go to work to report at the shop in the morning. This did not satisfy the strikers, and the feeling quickly grew more excited. The men swear they will not return while Ackerly remains, and threats of personal violence against him are freely made. The wipers have offered to join the strike, and it is said if some compromise is not reached before Tuesday all employés of the road will join, and all trains will be stopped. The strikers are holding secret meetings to night. There is much excitement and anxiety in the city. There were already 300 cigarmakers on a strike before, and this strike makes nearly 700 men out of employment, some of them reckless characters. There is to be a meeting of the strikers at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 22.-A strike was sud-

A PRIZE-FIGHT.

The Brooklyn Police Break Up a Mill After the Combatants Have Pounded One Another Over an Hour.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Aug. 22.—For several weeks past a junk-dealer named Thomas Holmes and a laborer named Patrick Dinan, of Brooklyn, have been making arrangements for a prize-light. At daybreak to-day Capt. Worth telegraphed to police headquarters that a large party of young men had been seen going in carriages in the direction of Laurel Hill, and that he suspected they were the friends of the South Brooklyn prize-fighters. It took some time to gather the officers, and when the Captain started prize-fighters. It took some time to rather the officers, and when the Captain started out the carriege party was over an hour in time ahead of him. The police finally came upon the crowd in a field at Woodside. A ring had been formed, and when the police came upon the scene Dinan and Holmes were savagely pounding each other, with a crowd around them intently looking on. The officers surrounded the place, and succeeded in capturing not only the lighters, but all the spectators. The principals had been fighting one hour and ten minutes, and both were terribly punished. They had reached the twenty-eighth round. The face of each man was pounded into jelly, the eyes of both were nearly closed, and the blood was flowing from other parts of their bodies.

MISSOURI SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Sprikal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 22.—Capt. H. B. Parsons, of Edina, Mo., has been in the city for the past day or two, and reports the prospects very favorable for the success of the Soldiers' Reunion at Kirksville, Mo., on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of September. The preparations are on an extensive scale, and accommodations will be provided for an attendance of 10,000 people. One of the features of the occasion will be a sham battle, in which six pieces of artillery and 900 Springfield rilles will be used. It is expected to gather in all the Union veterans of the late War from the counties of Northern Missouri, and enjoy a renewal of oid friendships and a revival of war-recollections.

Carl Schurz's Rumored Marriage.

Hartford Times' Washington Letter.

It is rumored that the marriage of Secretary Schurs and Miss Irish, a clerk in the Interior Department, will take place this fail. It will be rather a private affair. Miss Irish has been in the Interior Department for several years. Others of her family are scattered about in the other departments. Her father holds the fine position of Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department. The Irish family draw between \$7,000 and \$10,000 as salaries from the Government annually. Miss

Irish is spoken of as a very fine perfithe piano, which instrument Mr. Schurtor of also. The same rumor obtaine tion last fail, but was then denied, at least the time was concerned. This time down for certain.

DR. CREAM.

The Alleged Chicago Abortionis a Bad Becord at His Former Res.

dence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 22.—In this city on May
1879, a little girl discovered the body of a ven
in an outhouse in the rear of Bennett's he
store, over which was situated Dr. Thomas
Cream's office. The body was that of store, over which was situated Dr. Thomas Cream's office. The body was that of a rem woman, and was in a sitting position at the so of the seat in the water-closet, reclining in a corner. On the seat beside her was a particular emptied bottle of chloroform. The skin a the face was abrased as if by the use of anather than the face was abrased as if by the use of anather than the face was abrased as if by the use of anather than the face was abrased as if by the use of anather than the face was abrased as if by the use of anather than the face was abrased as if by the second as the face was abrased as if by the use of anather than the face was abrased as if by the use of anather than the face was abrased as if by the use of an account for the abrased as if by the use of an account for the abrased as if the face was abrased as if by the use of an account for the abrased as if the face was abrased as if by the use of an account for the abrased as if the face was abrased as if by the use of an account for the abrased as if the face was abrased as if by the use of an account for the abrased as if the face was abrased as if by the use of an account for the abrased as if the face was abrased as if by the use of an account for the abrased as if the face was abrased as if by the use of an account for the abrased as if the face was a the face was abrased as if by the use of amenia, but nothing to account for the abraica was found. Though the body was placed a natural position, suspicion fell on h Cream, for Kitty Gardner, the dead girl was seen going into his office the night of hor deniand frequently before he had prescribed for his Letters were found which caused soand in high society. Dr. Cream's interference matter further directed the finger of at towards him. At the inquest Dr. Cream cited but guarded. The evidence went that chloroform had been administered girl, who was pregnant, for the purabortion, and that ammonia had been restore her be fore the attempt was suffinding his patient dying from chlorofo had eneeavored to restore her, and faithat, had placed her in the outhouse deavored to palm off the crime as a self-was successful in keeping clear of it for at the end of a long inquest he got of girl was respectably connected, and her a caused the death of her mother. The

"WIPED OUT."

A Story of the Plains.

What is that! Look closer and you will see that Itha gaunt, grim wolf, creeping out of the little grove of cottonwoods towards a buffalo call camboling around its mother.

Raise your eyes a little more, and you will see that the prairie beyond is alive with but. falo. Count them. You might as well to to count the leaves on a giant maple! They are moving foot by foot as they crop th are moving foot by foot as they crop the julicy grass, and living waves rise and full as the herd slowly sweep on. Afarout a right and left—mere specks on the plain—as the flankers; brave old buffaloes, which catch a bite of grass and then suiff, the area and scan the horizon for intimation of damer. They are the sentinels of the herd, and right well can they be trusted.

The wolf creeps nearer!

All the afternoon the great herd has feddinged, and as it now slowly moves town.

peace, and as it now slowly moves town the distant river it is all unconscious the danger is near. Look you well and was the wolf, for you are going to see man sight as not one man in ten thousand he was the bald.

the wolf, for you are going to see such sight as not one man in ten thousand he ever beheld.

Creep—crawl—skulk—now behind a knoll—now drawing himself over the grass—how raising its head above a thistle to mark he locality of its victim. It is a lone, shambling skulking wolf, lame, and spiteful, and tracterous. Wounded or ailing, he has been led alone to get on as best he may, and his gree eyes light up with fiercer blaze as he drawn nearer and nearer to his unconscious protoner. There! No, he is yet too far away. Creep, creep, creep. Now he is twenty feet tray, now fifteen, now ten. He hugs the early gathers his feet under him, and he bound through the air as if shot from a gun. He is rolling the calf over and over on the grass in three seconds after he springs.

Now watch!

A cry of pain from the calf—a furious bellow from the mother as she wheels and charges the wolf—a startled movement from a dozen of the nearest animals, and a runbegins. The one wolf is magnified into a hundred, the hundred into a thousand. Soof, sharp bellows, snorts of alarm, a rush, and in fifty seconds after the wolf has wet his fangs with blood that living mass is in motion to get away from an unknown terror. The waves rise higher and hicher as the control of the property of the pr In one minute the alarm runs down the hed to the leaders—further than the eye can see, and the entire herd is going off at a mad gallop, heads down, eyes rolling, and no thought but that of escape. If Lake Edwere to dash itself against a wall the shock would be no greater than the awful crist with which this mass of rattling hoofs, sharp horns, and hairy bodies would meet it. The clatter of hoofs and rattle of horns would drown the noise of a brigade of caving galloping over a stone-paved road.

Ride out on their trail. Here where its stampede began the ground is torn and furrowed as if a thousand cannon had bear firing solid shot at targets. Here and then are calves which have been gored or crushed—here and there older animals with broin legs and disabling wounds. Here, where herd was fairly off, you might as well hust for a gold dollar as a blade of glass. You look for three miles as you look across it. It is a trail of dirt, and dust, and ruts, and furrows, where half an hour ago was a capt of green grass and smilling flowers. The most dreadful cyclone known to man could not have left more horrible scars behind.

Miles away, on the banks of the winding, growling river, are three white-topped emigrant-wagons. A camp-fire blazes up to tell the kettles,—men, women, and children stand about, peering over the setting sun at the distant mountains, and glad that their journey is almost done. Butterflies come and go on lazy wing, the cricket chirp cheerily on the grass, and the eagles sailing in the blue evening air have no warning to give.

Hark! Is that thunder?

Men and women turn in their tracks as they look in vain for a cloud in the sky. That rumble comes again as they look in vain for a cloud in the sky. That rumble comes again as they look in vain for a cloud in the sky. That rumble comes again as they look in vain for a cloud in the sky. The return of the peer they come the camp is a far of comes a din which strikes terror to he heart. "Indians!" they whisper. No! A thousand times better for them if savage

PORT HURON MARINE.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 22.—Passed uppropellers Empire, Sanilae, St. Paul, Commodore, Northerner, V. H. Ketcham, Colorada, California, Mineral Rock and barges, Michigan and barges, D. M. Wilson and tow, John N. Glidden with S. Minch, G. H. Warmington, and Webb; schooners David Stewart, Heireli, James Wade, Mary Battle, John Rice, E. W. Rattborn, George Hasard, Hutzell, Jane, Belle, Melvin S. Bacon, Mary Hattle, S. M. Flint, B. Bismarck.

Down-Propellers St. Louis, Granite State, Juniata and consort, Plymouth and consort, Olean and barges, Annile Smith and consort, Oakland and barges, Yosemite and barges, Mary Pringle and, barges, steamer Marine City; schooners Thomas Quayle, Kate Richmond, Chris Grover; tag Vulcan and raft.

Wind south, brisk; weather fine.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 22.—A telegram received here to-night announces the dangerous illness of the wife of Senator C. W. Jones of Florids, who has been campaigning in Indiana the past week.

Spiritual

Tierence E

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of the mo It was a m,

ing between tiful relation. The banquing teast of the as well as at He who gave a heavy In the second to consult feast of the could be as an could could be as an could could be as an could for the Gos abundance, which, in the Gos abundance, which, in the feed a miner there was patter us.

In some high, and the send, but Je which was fir was could to the could be the banque given was cotten the cause of the banque given was cotten the cause of the banque given was cotten the cause of the banque given was cotten the capustionably in the could be a send the banque given was cotten the capus the cover them. The rever them. The rever them. The rever them there were the cover them the said it had be the procession and white be for sea and the procession and white but for sea and the upon which Above it has signe Vin do we tian Knip been shock milicant more a whisky shock we milicant more and the could be the

lack of responder of Christ. I satin, nor clon the heart government of the control of the contro THE

At the Se Avenue, cop the Rev. Mr. Templar "of the Rev. Mr. Templar" of the Rev. Mr. Templar "of the Self that he which had which had which had which had pass from its inculcate on religion. One seen by one seen by one the Hebrer Knight To become the Hebrer Knight To become the Hebrer Knight To member of information that every Many of the Are not." One muss theoretical the Gospel is sufficient is sufficient is sufficient is sufficient for the Reverse our Lord. There is the dead by the should rise to chave been their banks to conside on their banks to chave are death, that, esad by the should rise tred merely error merely if watery graven the sunder the burial there earth. Desunder the burial there earth. Desunder the burial there earth there earth. Desunder the burial there had a property." If you obtain the one have battle look into the hope that it has I have sa symm to depring the throng sites throng s

RELIGIOUS.

spiritual Lessons from the Knights Templar Pageant.

armons on the Theme by the Revs. Van Horne, Searles, and Strobridge.

Godspeed to a Missionary Band Bound for China and Japan.

sished Fallows on the Morals of Trade and Adulteration of Groceries.

Brente Becarthy's Band Relate What Prayer Bid for Them.

THE GOSPEL FEAST. REWON BY THE REV. G. R. VAN HORNE. Rev. G. R. Van Horne, pastor of th

the Rev. G. R. van Horne, pastor of the glehigan Avenue Methodist Church, preached paterday morning from the following text: He brought me to the banqueting house, and beanner over me was love.—Song of Solomon,

He brought me to the banqueting nouse, and his banner over me was love.—Song of Solomon, 4.

During the past week, the reverend speaker mid, the city had been given up to the enterminent of the Knights Templar, and the various commanderies had been feasted and banqueted by their brothers. As his congregation had seen and read of all these things, it would not be inappropriate to all their attention to another kind of banqueting. The book from which his text had queting. The book from which his text had the most inspired books of the Old Testament. It was a mystical description of the love existing between Christ and his Church, in the beautiful relation of a bridegroom and bride.

The banquet as referred to in the text was a feast of the Gospel, and it had its characteristics well as any banquet. First, it was costly, and He who gave it paid its cost. Jesus had paid a heavy price for it with His blood. In the second place, the Gospel banquet was delicious. At a banquet it was customary to consuit every taste, and so it was with the feast of the Gospel. The scientific student could be satisfied, the emotional nature of a man could find full swing, the practical man could find rull swing, the practical man could find rull swing, the practical man could find rull swing, the practical man would find everything to his taste. Everything in the Gospel banquet was furnished in rich abundance, and it was like the loaves and fishes which, in the hands of Jesus Christ, were made to feed a multitude, with plenty to spare. Our forefathers had had enough of the banquet, and there was plenty left for us and for our children after us.

In some banquets the admission fee was very high, and the poorer people were unable to attack but Jesus Christ had prepared a banquet

there was plenty left for us and for our children after us.

In some banquets the admission fee was very high, and the poorer people were unable to atsend, but Jesus Christ had prepared a banquet which was free to all.—a banquet of the Gospel. It was so costly that no man could pay for it, so it had been made free to all. The place where the banquet referred to in the text had been given was a reputable place, whereas it was often the case that our banquets were served in guestionable localities. At the Scriptural banquet the company was honorable; but at others, for instance at Heishazzar's feast, where a disreputable mob indulged in a bacchanalian revel, there were persons present with whom we would not care to associate. And again, Christ brought his guests to the banqueting house and watched wer them.

so care to associate. And again, Christ brought his guests to the banqueting house and watched wer them.

The reverend gentleman then went on to speak of the banner referred to in the text. He said it had been used in all ages, and was used at the present time to Indicate the principal characteristic or aim of a body of men carrying it. All of our societies had their banners,—the military, the Good Templars, the benevolent societies, and the Knights Templar. In the great procession of Tuesday we first saw the black and white banners,—the black signifying terror to foes and the white fairness to friends. Next we saw the red passion cross, the atoning cross upon which our Savior bled for our salvation. Above it had been placed the motto, "In Hoc Signo Vinces," meaning, "By this sign do we conquer." Many a Christian Knight in that procession had been shocked to see that atoning cross and significant motto hanging from above the door of a whisky shop or idunting out from the windows of a house of ill-fame. It was charitable, in these cases, to believe that these people did not know the meaning or significance of the emblem and motto, or else they had done it in a spirit of mocker. They might have used the sign of the skull and pross-bones with more appropriateness. The banner bearing the motto "Bex Regum"—"Royal King"—had been mismed also, and it appeared like a gross sacrilege to abuse these mottoes which were burdesed with such sacred memories.

to abuse these mottoes which were burdened with such sacred memories. The speaker also said that he did not think there should have been any dancing on the Greek cross which was painted on the floor of the Exposition Building. All these matters were in bad taste and showed a seeming het of respect for holy things. re different from the b

These banners were different from the banner of Christ. His was made up neither of silk, atin, nor cloth of any kind, but was inscribed on the bearts of mankind. A banner implied government, which meant protection on the part of God and discipline and obedience on the part of men.

part of God and discipline and obedience on the part of Men.

The banquet of Christ was not a bacchanalian revel, but it was a delicious reunion of mankind to partake, of the Gospel feast. The banner of Christ is never furied, as were those of the departing Knights. It was always king over the banquet-table, and the banquet was a thing of eternity. The foreigner who got his naturalization papers, and became a citizen of a new country, always looked up at its flag and felt that he was protected by it, and that it enjoined order and obedience upon him. If he was injured by any foreign Power, he could call upon his adopted country for defense. So it is with any one swearing alleriance to the King of Kings. He would find that the banner meant something, and that the Divine Government would protect him in the time of trouble.

The speaker closed by inviting all before him to enlist under the banner of Jesus Christ and partake of the Gospel banquet. They would find their tastes suited and their appetities supplied. "Come under the banner, and buy food and wine without money and without price."

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

At the South Side Christian Church, Prairie avenue, corner of Thirtieth street, the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Searles, preached on "The Knights" Tempiar" to a large and deeply interested au dience. His text was:

God forbid that I should glory save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.—Gal., vi., 4.
What a display of crosses we have witnessed in this city for the last few days! The speaker aid that he was unwilling to have this event, which had absorbed so much public attention, pass from the thoughts of the people without is inculcating some truths that have a bearing on religion. The lessons suggested were those seen by one outside the Order, but he hoped that they would not, therefore, be any the less useful.

or religion. The lessons suggested were those seen by one outside the Order, but he hoped that they would not, therefore, be any the less useful.

To become a Knight Templar one must believe in the divinity of Christ and the immortality of the soul. To become a Mason one needs to believe only in the existence of God. Hence the Hebrew can become a Mason, but not a Knight Templar. "But," said the eminent member of the Order interviewed to obtain this information, "you must not, therefore, infer that every Knight Templar is a Christian. Many of them are Christians, and many of them are not."

One must, then, distinguish between a mere theoretical belief in Christ and the faith which the Gospel requires. The faith in Christ which is sufficient to admit one into Templarism may not be adequate to admit one into Templarism may not be adequate to admit one into Templarism may not be adequate to admit one into the Church of our lord. "With the heart man believeth unto intheousness." The faith in Christ which the Gospel requires is one that carries with it the affections that move the life and lead to an obadience of the commandments of the Gospel. There is much of symbolism in the Order under consideration. These symbols we have seen that banners, and doubtless more would be found in their lodges. The Knights would refuse to change any of these symbols which have been handed down by the fathers. The Bible also abounds in symbols. Conspicuous among these is Christian baptism. "Therefore we are buried with Him by baptism into death, that, like as Christ was raised from the tead by the glory of the Father, even so we also abould rise to walk in newness of life. "Considered merely as a symbol, this is full of meaning. We do not bury a person until he is dead; we haptise none until they are dead to sin. After the burial there shall come a resurrection to the Heavenly life. The candidate rises from the water, say and a symbol.

If you observed that in the decorations the crus and crown was a prominent feature. "No known of th

By encountering obstacles and surmounting them the fibres of one's moral nature become as bonds of steel. The Sunday-School Times says of man: "A bank before him to elamber over is worth more than a bank behind him to draw from."

as bonds of steel. The Sunday-School Times says of man: "A bank before him to clamber over is worth more than a bank behind him to draw from."

The Knight wears a sword. During the Crusades the sword was drawn in defense of Christianity. In our day the defenders of the faith employ not the sword of steel but the sword of the Spirit. During the persecutions under Doctetian he ordered a church destroyed. His soldiers were surprised to find in the church no statue, no idol which they could attack. All that they could find against which to vent their spite was the church Bible on the pulpit desk. This they burned in the market-place. Hiesed is that modern church that can say to its enemies, "All that you can find to attack in our church is the Bible. We have no human creed to defead, and if you wage a warfare against us you must attack the Word of God itself."

The Knights do not seek to influence any one to join their Order. They are not permitted to do this. One, in becoming a Knight, must do so of his own free will. Judging from the course pursued by some church members, one would conclude that they had take: a similar oath,—that they were pledged not to attempt to induce any one to come to church or toobey the Gospel. Such conduct is in marked contrast to that primitive church that, when "scattered abroad, went everywhere pleading the more." The Knights inform us that one cannot understand the merits of that Order unless he become a member of it. No one can understand the real worth of religion without active personal experience of it.

In conclusion, the speaker siluded to the Arch of Mourning. There stood, he said, the four white columns appropriately draped with the emblems of sorrow. On the columns were inscribed the names of the Knights who had died during the last three years. When the procession reached the arch the Knights reversed swords and the bands played a dirge instead of the cheerful sir. Strange place for an Arch of Mourning, a few years ago cannon boomed before Sunter, and ever since our Nation

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. ISERMON BY THE REV. MR. STROBRIDGE.
The Rev. Mr. Strobridge preached last evening in the Park Avenue Methodist Church from the Second Cornthians, third chapter, sixth verse: "Who also hath made us able ministers of the New Testament not of the letter, but of the spirit; for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life."

The reverend gentleman began by stating The reverend gentleman began by stating that the meteorological conditions were favorable to a short sermon, and that he would take every advantage of the situation.

The recent parade of the Templars was a great success. We all were glad to see it. There were the bands of music, the gay banners, the rolling drums, the fretful steeds, the long seried line of meaning the series of the series

rolling drums, the fretful steeds, the long ser-ried lines of marching thousands; there was the immense concourse of thousands; there were the fluttering decorations of every hue; there was the ball—the fireworks—the exquisitly ma-neuvred drill—the grand spectacle of a vast body moving with one spirit, actuated by one impulse, united in one brotherhood.

But the parade and its attendant ceremonic

impulse, united in one brotherhood.

But the parade and its attendant ceremonies and enjoyments was but the movement of a vast machinery, the simple obedience of matter to a guiding law.

All Nature is but a similar machine, moving in exact accordance with a fixed and unalterable law. It cannot depart from it a hair's breadth, for it is slave and the law is master. To the law, then, we must look for the spirit of all the motion we see.

Regarding the Templars, we see that they are moved as a body of Christians, purposing to accomplish a certain end. Of old, that end was to rescue from the hands of the Moslem the tomb of Jesus. To-day they bear His Cross as their symbol, and giorify His name in their works. But herein we see something beyond the mere mechanical law; we see a spirit of love, a spirit of fraternity. In this the Christianity of Europe, for there stand 6,000,000 of men in arms ready for a signal to precipitate war, and \$500,000,000 a year are poured out of the treasuries to maintain them. England, with all her Christianity, has not the spirit of fatherhood and brotherhood. Look at her works. She employed savages to scalp and tomahawk the wives and children of our forefathers. By one act, in forcing the optum trade, she did more harm in China in one day than all the missionaries have since been able to retrieve. She seizes upon the Transyaal, and she wrests from the Zulus their natural liberty.

In the Old Testament we find the law and the letter. But the letter killeth. There is not one of us who can read the law as there written, can

of us who can read the law as there written, can study and lay to his heart the Decalog, and feel

In taco on restament we und the law and the letter. But the letter killeth. There is not one of us who can read the law as there written, can study and lay to his heart the Decalog, and feel that there is a possibility for him to be saved. But in the New Testament there is the spirit which giveth life, the spirit which nourisheth hope, and points with luminous finger to the cross of Christ and to its Salvation.

The Templars of old did not fulfill their object. But was their existence a failure? No. The spirit which moved them on was far-seeing and beyond their aim. There was no need for them to defend the tomb of Christ. But they brought back from the Far East the secret of the printing-press, by whose iron finger millions of copies of the Word of God have since been written and scattered broadcast to the world. They brought back the mariner's compass which led Columbus across fractless seas to the New World. They entered Rome, and, by disregard of her proud Pontiff, paved the way for the glorious Reformation. They unfifed Europe, and led to the downfail of the feudal system and the rise of liberty of conscience, of speech, and of government. And the Templars of to-day still uphoid their name and their deeds; still with their square and compass trust that all toil is honorable and all labor a blessing; they illustrate the march of ideas and the sweep of progress, and they show the world what power and might lies in brotherhood.

Upon every house during the recent pageant glittered and famed the Cross of Christ. It was placed upon the saloons. By what right? How did those men dare to exhibit the holy sign of salvation over a door through which passed sin and shame to drink to lower depths of degradation? Was it not insuit? Was it not blasphemy? Yet stop! the Cross was gloriously symbolic there. It typified the universal extent of salvation, and the omnipotent power of salvation. They who placed it were but machines. The spirit behind was replete with wisdom and power.

The Old Testament is harsh, and cruel, and

GOING TO CHINA.

SIK MISSIONARIES BADE GODSPEED LAST EVENtional Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets, last evening, in connection with the de-parture of six missionaries for China, were very parture of six missionaries for China, were very well attended. The party consists of the Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, wife and four children, who return after a brief visit to this country; A. P. Peck, M. D., wife and two children, of Beloit, Wis.; the Rev. F. W. Chapin and wife; the Rev. W. H. Shaw and wife; and Miss E. Louise Kellogg, daughter of the Hon. S. B. Kellogg, of St. Louis, who goes to Japan. Messrs. Chapin and Shaw are recent graduates of theological seminaries. They all leave this morning, and sail Sept. 1 from San Francisco, where they will be joined by Miss Elise M. Garrettson, of Philadelphia, who has already gone West. They go out under the auspices of the Congregational American Board, which has done good work since its organization. Its annual receipts are about \$500,000, and, from the beginning, \$16,000, about \$500,000, and, from the beginning, \$16,000,-000 has been in its treasury. The following facts

about \$500,000, and, from the beginning, \$16,000,000 has been in its treasury. The following facts are taken from a pamphlet issued by the Board:

"The number of ordained missionaries sent out is \$50; of unmarried lady missionaries, 244. They have reduced to writing twenty-six different languages, preparing in them grammars, lexicons, and a considerable literature. The Bible, in part or complete, has been one of the first books through which the people of these different tongues have been introduced to the mysteries of a written language. The mission presses have issued, in forty-six languages, upward of 2,300 different publications, comprising more than 1,400,0000 pages of an educational and Christian literature. From the common school to the theological seminary, the missions have had under instruction more than 400,000 pupils. There have, also, sprung up, including some now coming forward, as the result of this educational work, six colleges in different parts of the world. The number of native churches organized from the first is not far from \$30,00 communicants.

The last returns show that the Board has at present in its various mission fields 613 preaching places. The whole number of laborers from America was, in 1877, 391, of whom 151 were ordained missionaries. The native agency raised up, at work the same year, numbers 1,172 persons, of whom 123 were ordained ministers, and 250 others were preachers and catechists. It has under from 1,400 are in higher schools and seminate from 1,400 are in higher schools

members having been graduated in the Hawaiian Islands, or transferred to the Presbyterian Board in 1870.

"About 100,000,000 of the unevangelized of our race may be considered as falling to the care of the American Board. A population more than twice as large as that of the United States should receive the Gospel from the Congregational Churches of this land. A vast preparatory work has been done. The harvests are growing more frequent and abundant. If the resources of the Board in men and means can be steadily increased, and with a rapidity at all proportionate to the movings of the Divine Providence which seems to beckon them forward, and if the good hand of our God shall be upon us as in the past, the world will not have lived far into the next century before the work committed to our care will have been accomplished."

The opening religious services last evening were conducted by the Rev. James T. Hyde, D. D., of the Chicago Theological Seminary, assisted by the Rev. George E. Hill.

These were followed by the farewell missionary services, which were led by the Rev. S. J. Humphrey, D. D., the District Secretary of the Board.

In his opening address, Dr. Humphrey said the Christianization of China was the most supendous problem that had ever been presented to the Church. No matter what the people were, their claim upon the followers of Christ was unspeakable. They were a pusning race. There was no sign of decay among them. They were the colonizers of the East. Whatever diplomats might determine as to their relations with our country, the overbrimming population, seeking this mighty continent as water does its level, would ever hang as a menace upon our Western borders. After referring to the importance of injecting Christian ideas, the Doctor adverted to missionaries, saving that they were the true soldiers of the cross.

as a menace upon our western borders. After referring to the importance of injecting Christian ideas, the Doctor adverted to missionaries, saving that they were the true soldiers of the cross.

Dr. Sheffield, who has been in North China for ten years, spoke of that field, which was only opened to foreigners in 1800,—at the close of the second war with England. Four stations had been established among a population of 30,000,000 or 40,000,000. The people were beginning to understand the motives of the missionaries. Confucianism had the same vitality and Buddhism the same power over the superstitious as ever. The Chinese were polythesists, and it was necessary to teach with care, as they had no clear apprehension of the living and true God. They had a remarkable idea of right and wrong, but an imperfect conception of sin. His experience convinced him that the Chinese were not desirous of having the missionaries come. Their apathy had to be dissipated. The work consisted of establishing missions and schools, and visiting the towns in the interior, and telling the people of the truths of Christianity. Speaking of the character of the converts, Dr. Sheffield said unprincipled and unscrupulous men gathered about the missionaries at first,—men who were in the habit of living by their wits; and he spoke of one who said he desired to become a Christian, and all he wanted was two meals a day. But those were the soon pushed aside, and a more desirable class reached. The converts had no great emotional experience; but as they learned more of the doctrines of Christianity they came to have a deeper sense of the sinfulness of sin, and God's spirit worked more thoroughly in their hearts; and among them were men and women who had they same marks of mature Christian character as had Americans. The work was growing all the time.

Brief addresses were also made by Mr. Peek, Mr. Chapia, Mr. Shaw, and the Rev. Mark Williams,—the latter of whom spent fourteen years in North China, and goes back next spring.

The choir sang, "My soul

MORALS OF TRADE.

SERMON BY BISHOP FALLOWS.
Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, preached an interesting sermon last evening in St. Paul's Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets, on the "Morals of Trade." His text was as follows: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there begany virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."—
Phil., ic., 8.

Phil., iv., 8.

An eminent French pastor, the Bishop remarked, had asked his friends, when on his death-bed, to pray that they might have the elementary graces. It had been said, with considthe devil. In what he had to say on this occawell-known evils, but endeavor to suggest a remedy for them. If the accumulating evidence in regard to commercial dishonesty of all sorts were true, dishonesty of all sorts were true, as represented, then might we all very appropriately ask, with the French pastor, to be clothed with the elementary graces. A late review of a book published in this city on the subject of food adulterations had shown him the extent of this growing evil, which, according to the Secretary of the Social Science Association, needed a thorough overhauling. The pioneers in the new crusade, to their everlasting honor, be it said, were physicians—the very class who, by a continuation of the evil, could, were they so disposed, reap large pecumary benefits therefrom. It was an English physician who began a similar crusade in England some years ago, and physicians were in the foreground in the labor here, and their reward would be deservedly great.

The evil of food adulteration, the speaker re-

benefits therefrom. It was an English physician who began a similar crusade in England some years ago, and physicians were in the foreground in the labor here, and their reward would be deservedly great.

The evil of food adulteration, the speaker remarked, was steadily on the increase. There was scarcely a thing that people ate or drank but what was adulterated, if adulteration were possible. When in North Carolina, on a recent visit, he had seen a bank of terra alba, and learned that it was seut to New York to adulterate sugar, spices, etc. A certain spice manufacturer, indeed, had recently acknowledged his fondness for terra alba as an ingredient in a written circular to his wholesale customers, which had finally found its way into the newspapers, much to the manufacturer's disgust.

But there were other methods of commercial dishonesty. Dr. Clarke, the afterwards famous commentator, had, when a boy, refused to stretch his conscience and a piece of cloth so as to make the latter appear a yard wide, though directed to do so at the bidding of his employer. It was an era of double invoices and the like. The public now and then was astonished at hearing of the long-continued peculations of clerks and sudden commercial failures growing out of them. The laborer was worthy of his hire, and the employer who hired his clerk on a beggarily salary, and thus exposed him to the temptation of pilifering from the money-drawer, was simply penny wise and pound foolish. No man had a right to put temptation in the way of another. Boys brought up in country Christian homes were speedily initiated into the tricks of the trade—taught to palm off damaged goods on unsupersonally profited by their rapidly-acquired progress in dishonesty. The end was too often seen and too well known. Employers themselves were robbed, and many a young life became a wreck. To the honest dealer in those days of adulteration was presented the alternative of vitiating the quality of his goods or optimal seasons. The honest trader found bankruptcy staring

sell confectionery which had any coloring matter in it.

What was needed was a strong public opinion on this question. The remark had been made, and it was not without truth, that the public liked to be humbugged. There were laws, and they should be enforced, for no people could afford to have just laws on their statute-books of disobey them. A law could be enforced which should prevent adulterated articles from being sold as pure, and, if it was necessary, let the newspapers here, as did the London Lancet on one occasian, find out the names of those who sold adulterated articles and publish them in a black list. If the laws were inadequate new ones should be passed, and the Government, State or National, see that they were enforced everywhere. Where the ingredients were harmless, every article should be labeled and sold for exactly what it was. Christians unless they saw to it that such a law were speedily placed on the statute-books. God required of men in every department of life—of the minister and of the people in their different pursuits and professions—to do justly, to love one abother, and

to walk humbly before Him. Let this trinity of graces be exemplified in all their dealings and in all their practices.

FAITH MEETING.

FAITH MEETING.

REVIVAL SERVICE BY FLORENCE M'CARTHY.
A faith meeting for the promotion of faith in
God was beid yesterday afternoon, beginning at
3 o'clock, in Carpenter Hall, No. 221 West Madison street. About forty persons, mostly males,
were present, and the proceedings were conducted under the leadership of the Rev. Florence McCarthy, who opened the meeting with a
brief prayer, in which he thanked God for the
expressions of faith which had been evoked at
the previous weekly meetings, and asked that if
any one present doubted God he might by the
testimony to be provided at the meeting be
added to the faithful.

After a hymn had been sung, Mr. McCarthy After a hymn had been sung, Mr. McCarthy

After a hymn had been suing, sir. McCarthy read several pussages of Scripture in support of the position that faith was not, after all, the greatest of Christian qualities. It had been said by some that the regular attendants at the faith meetings were getting proud as the result of their narrations of experience. He did not believe that this was so, but that, on the contrary, they increased in humility in proportion. believe that this was so, but that, on the contrary, they increased in faith. It was shown in the Scriptures that people had had faith enough to cast out devits and yet were not it to become tenants of the Kingdom. At the judgment, such as these migra apply for admission to their pies, but they great faith in substitute of their pies, but they locked pertain other necessary untilications, would say "is a that's so, you had faith, but for all that you were a hard gas they so, you had faith, but for all that you were a hard gas they so, you had faith, but for all that you were a hard gas they so cannot let you in here." The one virtue that was greater than faith each carrity, and he had never in his life seen fuller expositions of charity than were exhibited during the faith meetings of the last few Sundra. Ar. McCarrity then announced that the usual and they are they seen they are t

gency.

The meeting united in prayer in his behalf, after which Brother McCarthy told the story of a young man named Brother Beach, who, being elected a delegate to a religious convention at Peoria, found the day before the meeting that Peoria, found the day before the meeting that he had not a decent pair of pants to go in. At first he decided to stay at home, then he decided to go, and prayed to the good Lord to provide him with breeches. The next morning, halt an hour before train-time, a parcel arrived at his residence directed to him, which upon being opened proved to contain a magnificent pair of black cassimere pantaloons, which fitted like a glove. This was not all, for, after his arrival in New York, another parcel reached him, which, upon investigating, was found to inclose five pairs of breeches.

Several Brothers followed with similar experiences, and after some more praying and singing the expositors of the efficacy of faithful prayer adjourned until next Sunday afternoon.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Pom North to South—Through Line.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—As new lines of cars are being discussed now, I would suggest that one be isid from Lincoln Park, via North avenue and either Hoyne avenue, Roby, Wood, or Pauina streets to Archer avenue, thus connecting Lincoln, Humboidt, Central, and Douglas Parks, and the race-track, and all the intermediate portions of the city, and the Stock-Yards, and save much time, trouble, and expense from being obliged to go to the South Side to get to the points above mentioned, or foot it, which is wearisome in our city of magnificent distances.

C. P. J.

Free Bathing-Houses.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—I had occasion to show CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—I had occasion to show some of the sights of our city interesting to strangers to some St. Louis friends.

Of course I took them to Lincoln Park and the Lake-Shore drive. They were delighted with all they saw. But I was asked by one of them why we did not utilize the lake for bathing. The questioner in-

was asked by one or takin way we did not utilize the lake for bathing. The questioner insisted upon trying the temperature of the water, and we did so, and found that it would have been just the thing for a swim. The point where the observation was made was near the south end of the park, and the beach there was smooth and beautiful.

I have often thought the Park Commissioners should build a picturesque bathing-house at some place upon the lake shore,—something upon the plan of the bathing-paylifon at Manhattan Beach,—and keep bathing suits and attendants there, or let some one do so as a private enterprise, making the charges as moderate as possible.

I lately had the pleasure of a dip in the sea at Coney Island, and it was giorious; but I have, years ago, bathed in Lake Michigan when it was nearly as delightful.

I believe it would be possible to make bathing in our lake all the rage. We cannot expect the water would be pleasant every day, but there would be many such days during the season. It only needs to be made fashionable to be popular, or popular to be fashionable. Which shall it be? Let us hear from others.

Gen. Hancock and His Soldiers. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. FORT SUPPLY, I. T., Aug. 19.—I am pained to

see the usually just and dignified TRIBUNE give place in its columns to such trash (I can name it nothing else) as I see in its issue of the 9th inst. about the cruelty of Gen. Hancock to men it nothing else) as I see in its issue of the 9th inst. about the cruelty of Gen. Hancock to men of his brigade, even though the article is taken from another paper. I was a member of that brigade from the time Gen. Hancock assumed command of and organized it until be was assigned to the command of Richardson's Division.—about one year.—and I assure you the feeling of the "rank-and-file" for Gen. Hancock was that of love and respect; and, especially after his masterly ifank movement across. Queen's Creek and to the rear of Fort Magruder, near Williamsburg, and his "superb" conduct throughout that Monday in April, 1862. I say especially after this did the brigade have the utmost contidence in his ability. That Gen. Hancock was severe in his treatment of ignorant and inefficient officers who would not learn their duties I admit, but that he was cruel, or even severe, to enlisted men's most emphatically deny. On the contrary, he was ever ready to take their part if any injustice was attempted, and was constantly on the lookout that they got all that was due them in rations and Quartermaster's supplies.

One instruce will show his sympathy for the soldier (the story of the fence-rail bivouse in The Tribune to the contrary notwithstanding): Going up the Peninsula, and just below White-House Landing, a soldier of my regiment (Sixth Maine) was cut down by the sabre of a zealous field officer because he was carrying off one of those traditional "top-rails" with which to build his fire. Gen. Hancock hearing of it, sent for the officer, and in rightcous indignation, using some of those coss words even Gen. Washington is said to have occasionally indulged in,

such an occurrance again should cost him his commission.

Another story, the truth of which I do not vouch for, but which I believe to be in the main correct,—I know it was at the time credited by the brigade: After the gallant Vermont Brigade had been so roughly used in that dam at Lee's Mills under a terrible fire from masked batteries and rifle-pits, the division commander sent for Gen. Hancock, and told him to, put his brigade across the dam, and carry the position, to which he replied: "General, you can have my commission, but I can't sacrifice my men in such a manner." The assault was not made.

No man can say Gen. Hancock ever failed to expose to danger either his command or person when necessary, so the above, if true, cannot be to his discredit.

Captain Twenty-third Infantry United States Army, formerly private, Corporal, and Sergeant Company E, Sixth Maine Volunteers.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES. Martha J. Wingate filed a bill Saturday charging her husband, George F. Wingate, with adutery, and asking for a divorce.

Nelson J. Hilling likewise asked for a divorce from Elizabeth Hilling, the charge being desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS. The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company, of Maine, began a suit in trover Saturday against Edwin A Warfield, claiming \$2,500 damages.

STATE COURTS. F. W. Cotzhauser commenced a suit Saturday against Alexander White, S. B. Munson, Jr., and the American Oleograph Company, to recover

\$10,000.
William Henry Wade filed a petition for William Henry Wade filed a petition for habeas corpus against Elizabeth Forsyth, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Home, to get possession of his 9-year old boy James Henry, who, he complains, is confined at the House without any legal authority therefor.

Charles S. Welles filed a bill against Eric and Frances A. Nelson, Mary A. Jackson, C. G. Jackson, and others to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,000, covering Lots 17 and 18, Block 32, in the Village of Rogers Park.

Sidney A. Downs, trustee of the estate of George B. Curtis, deceased, filed a bill against Joseph T. and Mary R. McCord, J. C. McCord, Harold V. Hayes, L. S. Hayes, Roswell P. Hayes, Mary Hayes, Laura Hayes, and others to foreclose a trust-deed for \$3,000 on a lot 30% feet front fronting on Carroll avenue and running 119% feet north on St. John's place, being on the northwest corner of Carroll avenue and St. John's place.

LAKE BLUFF.

Yesterday's Proceedings at the Tem-perance Comp-Reeting. Yesterday was the last and best day of the Yesterday was the last and best day or the temperance convocation at Lake Bluff. The grounds presented a busy scene during the whole day, a larger number of people being present than on any former day. The hotel and tent accommodations were taxed to take care of the visitors. The crowd was partly due, no doubt, to the delightful weather, but perhaps more to the speakers who were upon the pro-gram. The address of Miss Willard in the afternoon was a fine effort, and a deserved tribute to the wife of President Haves addresses of Mrs. Willing and Hon. G. W. Bain were also of a high order of merit. But the speech of the the good will and applause of the people was that of Chaplain McCabe in the morning. The old war preacher seemed to rouse anew his old war preacher seemed to rouse anew his belligerent energy as he warmed on the danger of intemperance. There was no loud applause given him, but his hearers sat silent when he had finished. His was a most forcible and elo-

quent plea for temperance. The first meeting of the day was the prayer-meeting, which was held in Clark Street Chapel at 9:30 a. m., and continued for a half-hour with

great fervor.

The morning meeting was opened by Dr. Luke Hitchcock, who made the opening prayer and read a Scripture lesson. A subscription was then taken up to defray the expenses of the read a Scripture lesson. A suscription was then taken up to defray the expenses of the convocation.

Chaplain McCabe then preached from the text to be found in the twelfth Psalm: "Help, Lord, for the Godly man ecaseth and the faithful fail from among the children of men."

The liquor traffic is our greatest evil. What are we going to do about it? The cure is not to be effected by woman's ballot. The same sentiment that would give them the ballot will exterminate the cure. It is a mistake to increase the law-making power and not at the same time increase the law-enforcing power. Universal amnesty and universal suffrage were mistakes, as would be the enfranchisement of woman. It would be giving too much sail to sur ship of State. The women cannot help enforce the law. Our help is not to come from that source.

Cotton is not king, nor is corn, nor is gold. Conscience is king. Look down the long line of history and you will see that in every great struggle where conscience was arrayed against the wrong, and you will see that conscience was

Cotton is not king, nor is corn, nor is gold. Conscience is king. Look down the long line of history and you will see that in every great struggle where conscience was arrayed against the wrong, and you will see that conscience was never defeated. This liquor war is a matter of conscience, and, with the aid of the Almighty God, we will prevail.

The victory will not be an easy one. The cause must have its mattyrs; it must have its bold defenders, some of whom will not see the hour of victory, but their children shail.

The cause is progressing gloriously, and gathering strength as it goes. We are on the top of Pisgab, and, with God and justice on our banners, we shall soon take possession of the promised land.

After this service, Mr. Charles Lindsay, of Chicago, and his "praying band" held a short meeting.

At 2 p. m. there were two meetings,—one for the children, led by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, and the other for the young ladies, led by Miss Downey.

At 3 p. m. in the Tabernacie Miss Frances E. Willard delivered an address on "Mrs. Hayes and Total Abstinence at the White House." The whole line of poets have tuned their measures in praise of wine. The art of the greatest masters has been taxed to portray the foutures of Bacchus. Music has ever been the circe of the wine-cup. The herves of romance and story are most captivating when devotees of wine and to further the cause of intemperance.

What has been done by the patronage of persons of high positions can best be undone by these same persons. In the light of this fact it can be best judged what Mrs. Hayes has done for the cause of temperance by refusing liquors a place on her table. Many have spoken and worked since the belis of tite crusade first called them to their duty, but hew quietly and grandly she has done her duty! She shines forth the "bright particular star," at which all eyes nave gazed, and by which they have been guided in their work. The cost to her of setting aside all traditions that have been intent semenace in their works, and history will re

and personal work.

Last evening Mrs. Jennie F. Willing spoke to a large audience in the Tabernacle on "Joshua, or Christian Leadership."

She was followed by Mr. G. W. Bain, of Louisville, Ky., who addressed himself to the young men on the subject of temperance.

At the close of the evening address Mr. Bain called for signers to a pledge which a femperance society from Deadwood had sent here, and about forty persons came forward and signed. The meeting closed amid great enthusiasm.

Property in Chancery. The property standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the English Court of Chancery amounted in 1750 to £1,606,000, in 1840 to £41,006,000, and now reaches a far greater sum.

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Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist. 648 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sis.

A. A. POPALORUM, Nowsdealer, Stationer, etc., See West Madison-st., near Western-sv.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 28 Bine Island-sv., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 61 West Madison-st., corner Familia.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 46 North Clark-st., corner Division. F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., Nurser South corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot. 435 East Divisionst., between La Salie and Wells.

CITY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES WITT large grounds, several houses, a livery atable, all no North Side: also lots on Lincoln-av.; Western tw., near Twenty-sixth-st.; also 160 acres of tine prail de in Boone County, In., near railway. A. F. STE VENSON, 38 Clark-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE by Wm. B. Guild, executor, a tract of 4% acres of land on Forty-fifth-st., between the Grand and Drexe boulevards: also 80 feet fronting east on Cottace Grove-av... near Thirty-third-st. Inquire of A. E. GUILD, JE., 80 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE 4100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at La Grange. 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest prop-erty in market, and shown free; abstract free; rail-road fare libe. Glence lots on same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., froom 4.

FOR SALE—IS PER ACRE—I SQUARE SECTION.
63 acres, 2 miles from depor, in Harrison County,
Ia. This land is cheap at \$5,000. It is No. 1 stock and
grain land, lasting, running water, title is perfect, and
not \$0 acres of waste land on it. It is the best bargain
ever offered in lows. Want all eash down. Call at
once and get a bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179
Madison-8.

Madison-st,

FOR SALE-LAND, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY,
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West Side.

West Side.

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Miscellaneous.

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very pleasant rooms furnished complete for light
bousekeeping. Address A 91, fribune office. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-MANUFACTURING PROPERTY IN South Chicago - Newly-erected 2-story brick building 200x56, with addition 100x50; brick warehouse Sevel and store-roum 60x20; and so is cottages and one 25-room bearding-house; water supplied by pipe from river, but lessee must furnish the power; could ren half the mill for some light industry, having appli-cant for one-half. Apply at Room 9, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or at the office of the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, South Chicago. HENRY T. CHACE.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SMALL FAMILY FOR six to twelve months a neatly-furnished house of 8 to 10 rooms, within 20 miles of Chicago Post-Office, and in healthful location. None but moderate rates will be paid. Reply stating terms. Good references given. Address X Z, Tribune office.

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fice experience. State salery wanted and references. Address & & Tribune office.

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BICOS. & SPOEHH, E NOTH Wells-St. WANTED -A MAN AS SECOND-COOK AT NO TI

Conchmen, Teamsters, &c.,
WANTED-TWO HOSTLERS, 257 NORTH STATE-WANTED-A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and to do chores around the house. Apply only with reference. In Millian & Co., Lumber office, Polk-si. bridge.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 RAILHOAD LABORERS FOR THE
Black Hills extension in Dakota. Next gang
leaves Monday, lu a.m. Free fare. CHRISTIAN &
CO., 28 South Water-st.

W ANTED-50 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, saw-mills, rolling-mills, farms, and other work in Dakota, Minnesont, Wisconsin, Michigan, and linois; wages, 81.50 to \$1.75 per day; board, \$8.50 per week; free fare for all; 100 for lumber-yards in the city. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st. WANTED-SAWMILL HANDS; LEAVE TO-DAY;
fis to \$2 per mouth and board; 200 for railroad
in Dakota, lowa, and Michigan; free fare; 200 for
stone quarries and lumber yards. E. A. ANGELI-

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE LIFE OF GET, work. TYLER & CO., & Statest, Chicago.

WANTED—A FEW A NO. 1 AGENTS TO HANDLE OF BOOKS. P. F. COLLIER, 26 East Madisonst, Rooms 3 and 5. WANTED-DRAUGHTSMAN, APPLY AT 8 A WANTED-A YOUNG MAN 16 OR 18 YEARS old, of business experience, who is not afraid of work. State age and experience. Address A St. Tribune office. WANTED-AGENTS-MEN WITH SMALL CAP-lital guaranteed 60 weekly profit seiling our goods. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Wanted—A GIRL TO GO TO ST. JOSEPH Mich., to do general bousework for a small family; situation permanent; expenses of going and return paid. Must come recommended. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID; must be a good waiter; can go home every night for hikes. Inquire at Hamburg House, 156 East Randolph-si. Randolph-st.

WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL TO ASSIST IN washing and ironing and take care of a baby, at 2712 Indiana-av.

WANTED-A GOOD SECOND GIRL, GERMAN, about 15 years old, for second work and to take care of children. 45 North La Salle-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for private itamlites, hotels, and boarding houses, at G. DUSKE'S office, P5 Milwakes-ay. Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS Recently lost his wife by death destrea a governess to take charge of his faughter, 6 years old. She must be a lady of refinement and education, not under 35 years of see, and with an education, not under 35 years of see, and with the manufacture of any kind. Her references must be uniformees of any kind. Her references must be uniformees of application are solicited, which should contain mativity, age, bistory of past life, together with names of references. Address Ts. Tribune office, [Applicants for the position above advertised for may rest assured that this is a bona fide advertisement—ED, TRIBUXE.] SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

STUDATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAIL-ors—Parties desiring a cutter for fine trade please address A 6, Tribune office.

Miscellancous.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Employment Agencies. SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 126 Milwaukee-av.

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FOR SALE—TEN HOISSES, JUST ARRIVED from the country; one pair of draft horses, weighing 2:30 pounds; and six general business horses; also three express wagons and harness, horses; also three express wagons and harness, horses; also three good personal property. Address S.S., Tribune either.

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A M PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, etc. LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 151 Clark-st., near Madison. For sain, diamonds, watches, and jewelry, clash paid for old gold, silver, and precious stones. Business confidential.

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Omey to losa on watches diamords, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton Office (licensed), 90 East Madison-st. Established 1855.

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and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IKA HOLMES, General Broker, Si Washington-st.

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TO LOAN-SUMS OF FROM \$10,000 TO \$20,000 ON choice improved residence and business property in the City of Chicago at 6 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 35 Portland Block.

WILL BUY NOTES OF ANY SIZE SECURED BY chattel mortgage, or make loans direct on household furniture or other good personal property at much less rates than usually charged. Address 5 6, Tribune office.

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Western Illinois: stock will invoice about \$5.000, bus
could be reduced in thirty days to \$80,000; sates last
year \$20,000, and running as well this year. This is
good opportunity to any one desirous of going into
trade. No propositions entertained except for cash.
Good reasons given for going out of trade. Address
THEO, F. BRETT (care Field, Leiter & Co.), Chicago,
Ill.

TOR SALE - THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED butchering business in Kansas City for sale cheap for cash. Also fixtures. Reason for selling sixtness. Address F. H. BRICK, Kansas City, Mo. FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—MY BUTCHER-SHOP
And packing-house, situated at 69 South Canalst., where I have done a successful business for the
past twelve years. Good ressons for selling. E.
HYER. FOR SALE-BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, with two horses and delivery wagons, all in good order. Address C 52, Tribune office.

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A STROLOGER-MRS, DR. ELLIS NEVER FAILS to give correct information on all subjects; and for persons born in March, April, June, September, selects lucky numbers in lottery. Call or address Room 40, Reveret House, 23 West Madison-st. Now is your chance to win a prize.

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AMUSEMENTS. Mooley's Theatre. ph street, between Clark and La Salle. En-t of The Harrisons' Musical Comedy Com-

Haverly's Theatre.

Desrborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement
A. M. Palmer's Union-Square Theatre Company.
The False Friend." MeVicker's Theatre.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1880,

TO WORKING REPUBLICANS. e Presidential campaign has now fairing.
The Republicans have a magnificent opened. The Republicans have a magnineent standard-bearer, at once a statesman, scholar, and soldier, who is worthy of the cordial support every Republican in this broad land. Every an who is proud of the patriotic record of the Republican party, and devoted to the honor and lfare of his country, cannot hesitate to support Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD and the whole

depublican ticket.

The Demo-Confederate candidate is wholly ant of political and civil affairs, as his ignorant of political and civil any coutine; he whole life has been spent in military routine; he is utterly unfit to discharge the delicate and difficulty of the Presidence, and if elected will cult duties of the Presidency, and if elected wil ore than a nose of wax in the hands of the crafty, unreconstructed, State-supremacy Brigadiers of the South. It is not safe to elect such a man Chief Magistrate of this great Re-

The Republicans must confront the "Solid South" by a Solid North. Congress must be recovered from the hands of the Confederates and their doughface allies; and the Govern ment must be kept in the control of the part, try; that preserved the fiercely assailed Na-tional credit, restored the currency to par, filled nnels of trade with gold and silver, re the channels of trade with gold and sliver, reduced the public debt and the so of interest, and established general prosperity. The business interests of the country cannot afford to be tampered with or experimented upon by currency quacks or reckless demagogs. Gen. GARTIELD will give the people a pure, able, economical, efficient, and patriotic Administration. ng him there are no risks to be taken om, experience, and record are known

all men. In support of the Republican party, its candiwill make a lively campaign. No agency will contribute more to the success of the Repub-lican cause than a wide dissemination among

the people of this journal.

In order to place THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the hands of the greatest possible number of readers during the campaign, it will be sent until after the Presidential election at the fol-Single copy.....

Let working Republicans pour in the clubs without delay until every reader is supplied.

THE Temperance Convocation at Lake Bluff closed yesterday with extremely interest-mg exercises, including addresses by Chaplain McCabe, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Willing,

SENATOR BLAINE sends most cheering words from Maine. He says that satisfactory reports are received from all parts of the State, and that when the returns come in on electionagreeably surprised.

DISPATCHES. from various points in the Northwestern States tell of continued damage so corn from the protracted drought. This is especially true of many of the counties of Illi-nois, where the absence of rain has caused great

THE steam thrashing-machine has its dis dvantages in the way of danger to be appresended from fire caused by sparks from the en-rine. A farmer near Lafayette, Ind., bad sevsral stacks of grain destroyed in this way, inrolving a loss of \$1,500, without insurance.

THE Solid South is already putting in its taims for the spoils to be distributed after the November election. Already a Georgia man, Albert Lamar, announces himself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Repre statives. These fellows will do well to re-mber that there is a Solid North to be heard from before the ex-Confederates begin to pic

THE Socialists of Chicago are dissatisfied with the manner in which the city ordinance for the inspection and regulation of factories and workshops is enforced,—or rather, as they claim, workshops is enforced,—or rather, as they claim, is not enforced. At yesterday's meeting of the Main Section of the Socialistic organization resolutions were adopted urging upon the Common Council the necessity for a more faithful observance and enforcement of the Factory and Workshop ordinance.

A FEATURE of the ratification meeting which followed the Republican Convention of St. Joseph County, Ind., at South Bend last Sat-St. Joseph County, Ind., at South Bend last Sat-urday evening was the appearance of the torch-light procession of 110 Polanders who have hith-erte voted with the Democratic party. This heavy defection from the ranks of the Democra-cy was a surprise to Republicans as well as Democrata, as the movement was entirely spon-taneous on the part of the Polish-Americans, who had quietly made up their minds that their best interests lie with the party of progress and liberality, and without consulting any of the iberality, and without consulting any of the political managers joined the Republican pro-bession, and thus publicly proclaimed their new political allegiance. Hitherto the Poles of that ricinity have been solidly Democratic, and the ourbon leaders are greatly exercised over this

GEN. BEATTY, in a speech Saturday night at Troy, O. sketched in a forcible manner the possibilities and probabilities attending the full control of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government by the Solid South. Among other things that would follow this accession to power would be the cutting up of Fexas into five States, and the centing thereby Peras into five States, and the gaining thereby for all time of eight additional Democratic Senators, so that, with the aid of the vote of one Senators, so that, with the aid of the vote of one Democratic State in the North, the South would have control of the Senate forever. The fact is not generally known that under the joint resolution by which Texas was an tors. It would be, as Gen. Beau, end of free government on this continent, and end of free government on this continent, and the beginning of life-tenures of office for the beginning of life-tenures and Democratic appointees."

Southern Senators and Democratic appointees." Then would follow easily the reorganization of the Supreme Court and the sweeping away of the constitutional amendments made necessar by the War of the Rebellion; the pensioning of Rebel soldiers and the payment of the Rebe debt and of Southern claims for slaves eman-cipated and property destroyed.

Last week's demonstration of the Knights Templar furnished the theme for numerous pul-pit discourses in Chicago yesterday, including those of the Rev. Mr. Strobridge, at Park Avenue Methodist Church; of the Rev. G. R. Van Horne, at the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church; and of the Rev. Irving A. Searles, at the South Side of the Rev. Irving A. Scarkes, at the South and Christian Church. Bishop Fallows preached at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church on the "Morais of Trade," devoting his attention to the adulteration and other forms of dishonesty so common in business nowadays. At the First Congregational Church were held last evening services in connection with the departure of six missionaries for China; and the Rev. Florence McCarthy held what is called a faith meet ing in a hall on West Madison street, whereat were narrated some remarkable instances of the power of prayer and faith.

THE New York Times has been collecting reports from all the counties of the Empire State, with the result of ascertaining that so great a degree of unity, activity, and enthusi-astic work has not been known for years in New York as now exists. The outlook is more than encouraging; it is reassuring,—so much so that the enrollment of New York as one of the States quite certain to cast its Electoral vote for Garfield is warranted by the showing made by the Republicans out the State. Particularly in New York City is the prospect gratifying, there being every indication that the customary heavy ocratic majority there will be materiall cut down, and the Democratic candidate go of fanhattan Island with far less belp than usual to overcome the Republican majority outside

THE sort of justice, humanity, equal rights, and obedience to the laws of the United States which prevails in the Democratic State of Virginia, and which would become even more revalent than it now is throughout the entire outh in the event of the election of a Presiden and the control of Congress by that section, i et forth in a strong light in an extended account which we print this morning of the manner in which a colored man named Davis was treated because he had the hardihood to give evidence on the side of the Government against a white the side of the Government against a white Democrat charged with defrauding the internal revenue by selling liquor and tobacco without a license. This poor wretch, who foolishly sup-posed that the Government could and would afford protection to its own witnesses, gave his testimony as freely as though he were in a land of liberty, law, and decency; and when he had enished he was taken before a Bourbon Justice of the Peace on a trumped-up charge, where, without the benefit of counsel, he was convicted of a trivial offense, and then and there sentenced receive, and did receive, thirty-nine lashes upon his bare back, and was besides sent to the County Jail for six months. All this happened on the 8th of July last, and the Magistrate took pains to tell the unfortunate Government witness at the time of pronouncing his sentence that it was proposed to teach him a lesson for reporting white Democrats to the United States authorities. The negro is still in jail, still bears upon his back the cruel welts of thirty-nine cuts of the rawhide, and

he question now is, What is this great Government of ours going to do about it? The papers in the case, among them affidavits show-ing all the facts, are now before the Internal Revenue Commissioner, and will be by him turned over to the Attorney-General for an opinion whether there is power enough in the Nation to dispute with the negro-whipping authorities of the Sovereign State of Virginia the possession and protection of this deeply-out-raged witness for the Government.

WADE HAMPTON'S SPEECH When Wade Hampton's speech at Staunton, Va., was first made public, The Tribune directed attention to it as the strongest possible evidence of the reactionary spirit which prevails at the South. The fact that Wade Hampton has been pointed at during the et few years as a fair specimen of servative sentiment of the South gave his radical utterances a special significance. Another circumstance contributed to the importance of this speech. The Democrats of Virginia are seriously divided on the State debt issue, and Wade Hampton had been sent for to make the most effective appeal he could for harmony in the common cause of Democratic success. Hence, when his address was so shaped and toned as to revive the old ties of the Confederacy and the War against the Union, it amounted to a confession that secession and rebellion are still rallying cries in the South, and that the strong hold which the Democratic party has in that section is due to the hope and belief that its triumph will ultimately secure the same results that were sought by the Southern lead ers in 1860-viz.: sectional dominion and the subordination of the National theory of our Government to that of State-sovereignty.

The New York Herald has recently pub ished a "revised copy" of this speech, which it has put forth as having been "personally dorsed" as correct; we presume this means that Wade Hampton has vouched for the new edition, which softens some of the more out rageous portions of the original report. This assumed correction has served to attract new attention to the speech, and, so far from achieving the purpose for which it was designed, it will only increase the apprehension which the original publication excited at the North. There are abundant evidences that the first report of the speech was substan tially correct. Some of the more striking passages of the original report, which are omitted or toned down in the report which has been "personally indorsed," are as fol-

We have always looked to ber [Virginia] vo lead, and we know that she has the right to do so. We know her history, and we know that in seeking the path of duty she has ever found the way to glory. I adjure you by your traditions, by all that you hold sacred, to lead again, Virginia, as you have done heretofore, not always to victory, but always to honor.

I stood four years by the side of Virginia ns, and I know the stuff of which they are made. In those four years I never saw them falter. At this crisis I cannot, i will not think that you will prove faise to your traditions,—that you can prove recreant to the exaited tenchings, the ennobling inspirations of your glorious past. Put by everything that can distract your attention from our one great object. Look only to that; fight for it, and win the fight. I have nothing to say to you about your local differences; we have them in our own State, but we have resolutely put them behind us.

Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life-blood on Virginia's soil and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket.

Since the revised copy of the speech has lows:

Since the revised copy of the speech has appeared the editor of the Staunton newspaper in which the original report was printed has vouched in the strongest terms for the correctness of his report. Among other things, he says: "We do not know what was in Gen. Hampton's mind when he delivered his speech in Staunton, but we do know what his language meant. He declared that the Democratic party, under Hancock's lead, was fighting for the same principles that Le and Jackson fought for, and for which the outhern soldiers died. There was no qualification in the terms used." The editor of this journal also adds that his report of the speech will be sustained, if necessary, by affidavits made by men whose veracity is unimpeachable. Still stronger evidence of the rectness of the original report is to be found in a separate report of the same speech by the Staunton Vindicator, a Democratic weekly, which contains the following version

of Hampton's closing sentence:

Pause before you cast your vote. Think how
Lee would have voted. Think what Jackson
would have done before he would have cast a

ated to divide his beloved Virgi I ask you to remember those who have died of your soil, and to remember that the principles the died for are again on trial to-day. I say nothir of your differences. I know there are houe men, brave men and true men on both side but I beg you to remember that whether you are Readjusters or Funders you are still Virginian

The editor of the Vindicator, in printing his report, announced that it had been prepared by himself especially for his paper; so there was no collusion between the two journals, as indeed there could not be under any circumstances between a Republication paper and a Democratic paper published in Virginia. The two reports present materially the same sentiments, and in language that is almost identical. This circumstance leaves no reasonable doubt that Wade Hampton expressed himself in the style originally re-

Aside from the direct testimony to the correctness of the local report of Hampton's peech, there is strong collateral evidence that the sentiments it contained are of the very kind that Wade Hampton would be likely to deliver under the existing circumstances. They are the sentiments which are freely expressed in private throughout the South, and very commonly delivered in speeches made by men who are not so prominent as Hampton, and in places where they rarely get into print. Moreover, they are the sentiments which are taught in the schoolbooks used at the South, in order to keep alive in the breasts of the new generation the embers of bitterness engendered by the

The foregoing statement is not made without warrant. A few extracts from a textbook of United States History, which has been prepared for the Southern schools, and is widely used throughout the South, will amply sustain it. The book we refer to is entitled a "New School History of the United States of America"; the authors are J. S. Blackburn, of Virginia, and W. N. McDonald, of Kentucky, both engaged in educational institutions. The book is published by W. J. C. Dulany & Co., Baltimore, and is now in its eleventh edition. Circulars are printed by the publishers which contain indorsements from teachers and Public Su-perintendents of Schools throughout the South, who approve particularly of the Southern color and tone given to the text. We extract just enough from this text-book to reveal the spirit which controls it.

Speaking of John C. Calhoun, it says: "He was the great representative of the South; and it was the chief aim of his political life to strengthen the power of the South in the Government, so that she might be enabled to resist the encroachments of the North upon her rights." The youth of the South is thus taught at the outset to cherish the doctrine of Nullification as a traditional and sacred

right of the South. Concerning the political struggle of 1860 which preceded secession, it says: "At the Presidential election in the fall of 1860, Abraham Lincoln, a sectional candidate, was elected." Further on the Secessionists are iescribed, while leaving the halls of Congress, as having "hurled defiance at their political enemies, who had driven them to this last resort of honor." In every possible way, the responsibility for the War is thrown upon the people of the North.

In a description of the invasion of Virginia, Col. Ellsworth, the Zouave commander, is characterized as "a famous rough and circus-rider of Chicago." The Union army is constantly referred to

as "the army of conquest." Among the causes cited for the failure of the Confederate cause, the following is given the first place: "The primary cause of the failure of the Confederacy was that the people of the South were not unanimous in their efforts to gain their liberty." This is a slur at the native Unionists of the South who are commonly called "scalawags." Then it is added immediately, and with pointed significance: "In the history of the orld, a united peopl ty, have never been subjugated." The ital-

ics appear in the book. These extracts suffice to illustrate the case n hand. When sentiments such as these are ncorporated in the text-books prepared for the Southern schools, and when a special effort is made to shape the minds of Southern youths in the same mold as that of their athers and grandfathers, it is certainly not improbable that Wade Hampton should have delivered the atterances accredited to him at Staunton. If the spirit of the Southern peo ple demands that their school histories shall teach the sacredness of the War against the Government in "a struggle for liberty," it is very natural for the public speakers to invoke the memories of that struggle, and to promise a realization of its purposes in the future, when making an effort to maintain the partisan solidification of the South.

The Republican State Committee of Alabama has done timely service in putting upon official record the story of the infamou frauds committed during the recent election in that State in the shape of an address to the country. It is a terrible arraignment of the Bourbon Democracy, showing that there is no safeguard for the ballots cast by the Republican party in Alabama, and that there is not even personal safety for the leaders of the party in conducting an election campaign. It is an exposition of high-handed outrages and unblushingly open frauds which should arouse an indignant protest all over the North, and a demand that the rights of citizens in the South who are not Democrats

shall be respected. The address of the Committee is not con fined to generalities, but goes into the details of the frauds committed at the last election. A brief abstract of some of them should prove interesting and instructive reading. At McGehee's Switch, in Montgomery County, the Republicans polled 672 votes by actual count, receiving their votes from one man and polling them so that he could see them,—a precaution that was taken because they expected to be cheated. After the polls were closed, the Republican inspector was ejected. A militia company from Montgomery drove away the Republicans who were waiting outside to hear the returns. The inspectors, having the field to themselves, then proceeded to the count, and made a return giving the Republicans 132 votes and the Demacrats 540! At Kendall's Beat, in the same county, 544 Republican votes were deposited under similar circumstances. A Republican majority of 475 was reduced to 46, and even this little majority was thrown out by the Board of Supervisors At Robinson's 580 Republican votes were cast and 50 Democratic. At this poll there was a quarrel between two colored men whereupon the Democratic inspectors claimed that it invalidated the election, carried off the ballot-box, and no return at all has been made since. The same thing occurred at Porter's Beat, where the vote was 400 Republican to 50 Democratic. The farce that was played at Old Elam is thus described:

scribed:

At Old Elam the list of votes showed that 446 Republican votes had been polled to sixteen Democratic. The count proceeded at this place until 30 Republican votes and five Democratic votes had been counted out. At this juncture the candle expired, and it appeared that no other light could be procured. It was accordingly proposed to Charles Pope, the colored inspector, who had been selected for the position because of his ignorance and stupidity, that all the votes be placed together and sent to town, in lieu of a return, which proposition Pope accepted. This proceeding vitiated everything, because under this law the inspectors are required to make the count immedifiaely, and it is upon their return, and not by a count of the

votes, that the Board of Supervisors declare the result. To make the thing safe, however, and to make the injury resulting from their action irreparable, the votes as cast, and all the loose papers and trash in the room, with several hundred ballots of both parties, which had not been voted, were dumped indiscriminately into a bag and sent to the Sheriff's office as the return from Elam.

At Union Academy and Dooley, where the Republicans had clear majoritles, the inspectors have reported Democratic majorities larger than the entire male population of either place. In Wilcox County, the Republicans, knowing they would be cheated, did not vote at all. Even with the field all to themselves the Democrats returned five times more votes than there were voters. The same fraud was practiced in Lownder County, and in Greene County, where the Republican majority is over 2,000, the ballotbox was stolen from the Sheriff's office and the Democratic candidate was declared elected. The Committee's report closes with

elected. The Committee's report closes with the following ringing protest:

The truth is, that the people are as much opposed to negro suffrage now as they ever were, and, while professedly accepting the constitutional amendments, do not regard it as an offense morally to take advantage of the timidity and ignorance of the negro to nullify his vote. It is only upon this theory that participation of otherwise honorable men in these frauds, or acceptance of the results of the frands by men of that character, can be accounted for. While this view may lessen the turpitude of the acts committed, before their own consciences, it does not lessen the fear and distrust which the people of the Nation should feel at the domination of the country by people who can bring themselves to so feel and act. An earnest and a manful struggle for a fair, full, and free election has just ended: the vote of nearly 100,000 true and loyal men has been overthrown by the bold and shameless frauds, that can and will be quarted against in November, of a few hundred election managers whose consciences and fears are hushed, and whose hopes are excited by the wild, sweet music of the Rebel yell. But "The mill can never grind with the water that has passed." In connection with these outrages the colored people of Alabama are preparing to hold a mass-meeting at Montgomery next month, to devise ways and means to assist each other in getting out of the State, and seeking some place where they can have their rights. The appeal of the Committee

says:

We are satisfied, in our own mind, that the majority of the white people of this county, especially the planters, men who know that they cannot cultivate their plantations successfully without colored labor, are opposed to those stupendous frauds alluded to above, and would be willing to give us our political and civil rights, but we are sorry to say that they are powerless, and have no control over the ring of unscrupulous politicians who run rough-shod over this county. A last chance is given to them and to us, and that will be the next Presidential election in November. We love Alabama, and we would like to stay and die in the land where most of us were born, and where the graves of our ancestors lie; but, after we were made FREE MEN, we love our freedom and our rights more, and are determined, in the most peaceable way, to get them respected, and to be ourselves, and our children was were the transfer comments. says: and are determined, in the most peaceable leap get them respected, and to be ourselves, and children, FREE MEN FOR ALL TIME TO COME.

How much longer will these infamous outrages be allowed? How man, times must the story be told before the North will solidify itself, its voters, its influence, and its wealth, and put an Administration into power strong enough to enforce the laws and guarantee the rights of every citizen in the South? There is but one, way to overcome the Solid South, and that is by the united vigorous action of a Solid North from now until November.

SHALL THE SOUTHERN "SOLIDITY" CON-TINUE!
The recent break-up of the Democratic

Convention in Georgia, and the nomination

of opposing candidates by the discordant

faction, is ominous of the certain dissolution of the "Solid South" which will follow Garfield's election. At present no Republican party organization is tolerated at the South. Such organization may nominally exist in a few States, as in Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, and Tennessee, but practically they are extinguished. A refusal to count the votes polled by Republicans is as effectual disfranchisement as is the refusal to allow Republicans to vote, and in these Southern States both modes of exclusion are employed, just as the circumstances may suggest. A consequence is, that when he whole people of the State are forcibly compelled to vote with one party, lissension, conflict of opposing ambitions, and selfishness must eventually divide that party. Gov. Colquitt has been in office in Georgia four years. He sought a renomination. As the nomination was equivalent to an election, it was required that the successful candidate must have the votes of two thirds of the delegates. Colquitt, though he had a majority, failed to get two-thirds, and, as neither side would give way, the Convention adjourned without nominating anybody for Governor. The majority thereupon, by a resolution, recommended that the Demorcats vote for Colouitt, while the minority reconmended that they vote for ex-Senator Norwood. Both of these are now candidates before the people. Both are supported by extreme partisans, and each declares that the election of a Republican is preferable to the election of the other Democrat. Thus the disintegration of the party in the South is begun. Its delay has been the result of the strong assurances given by the Northern Democrats that a Solid South would end in the election of a Democratic President, and the general transfer of all branches of the General Government to the Democratic party, in which event the same Solid South would be the governing and controlling power. It is this hope for the expulsion of the Republican party from power that has kept the unanimous Democratic party at the South from going to pieces. So long as the Republicans remain in control of the General Government, the colored race have some show of recognition; they have to some extent the protection the Courts; they have the protection to life, property, and liberty which is furnished by the presence of National officers to execute the aws; they have the protection of jury trials and of the right of appeal; their right to vote and their citizenship have at least the recognition of the Federal Government, and such support as the laws may authorize. If the National Government can be transferred to the Democratic party, the colored population in the Southern States will be deprived of every form of legal and Executive protection, and be as defenseless as they were when they were property sold at the auction block to the highest bidder. With the negro population practically excluded from politics, then the power of the whites at the South in the Government would be restored to even greater proportions than it was before the War; the whites would do all the voting and elect all the Representatives to which both whites and colored would be entitled. It is the hope of such a result as this to follow Hancock's election that has kept the Solid South from falling to pieces because of its wn unnatural solidity. The election of Garfield, and the certainty that the National Government will be administered for four years to come as it has been during the four years now expiring, will instantly result in the general disintegration of the Democratic

mation of new parties. Senator Norwood, in accepting the nom-ination of that wing of the Democratic party of Georgia opposed to Colquitt, thus hastens to declare an independence not hitherto elerated within the party. He says that if he be elected he will "favor a liberal provision for the education of the children of both races; oppose the sale of the Western & Atlantic Railroad; foster the kindest relaions between the white and colored races; advise protective legislation for the benefit of both capital and labor; try to establish equitable relations between shippers and car-

party in the Southern States, and to the for-

the repetition of the cruelties growing out of the convict system of the State, which, in 1878 and 1879, were brought to light and caused a chill of horror in every human

breast." Once relieved of the thraldom of "solidity," which relief will follow the defeat of Hancock, there will be Norwoods in every Southern State prompt to renounce the iron rule of the Democratic party, and to form new parties founded upon progress, humanity, justice, and Nationality.

The Atlanta Constitutionalist (a Colquitt organ) thus points out the probable consenuence of the break in the party:

quence of the oreas in the party.

If his (Norwood's) candidacy results in a division of the Democracy serious enough to warrant his success, a Republican victory becomes not only possible but probable. He cannot accomplish anything more than a division of the Democratic party; but even this would be the signal for the reorganization and consolidation and the Roughlies party. signal for the reorganization and consolidation of the Republican party.

The Charleston (S. C.) News instantly

recognizes the instability of the Solid South, and concedes how rapidly it would be dissolved in case of Hancock's defeat. It is difficult to hold it together even during the few months of the pending campaign. It

Says:

Does it not recur to Northern politicians that there will soon be an end to the solidity of the South, which they affect to dread, if they withhold the pressure of abuse, threat, and slander which, with local misgovernment, made the South solid? Virginia is no longer a sure State for the Democratic Electoral ticket. Tennessee is broken into fragments by the fight over the debt, coupled with the attacks of the National Greenbackers The split in Georgia affects State officers alone this time, but it will be broader and deeper four years hence. It would be of benefit to the Republican Stalwarts to study Sue's "Wandering Jew." Perhaps they would then comprehend that the free play of human passions will accomplish what cannot be obtained by the operation of hostile forces alone.

The surest, wisest, and the most satis-

The surest, wisest, and the most satis factory way to hasten "the free play of human passions" in the way of emancipat ing the masses of white voters now forced into the bondage of the Solid South, is not to crown that Solid South by present success, and thus strengthen its power, but to defeat it now, and let the whole South, white and colored, form new parties having higher purposes than a mere war of races. Garfield's election will terminate the solidity of the South.

THE Democracy of Indiana were all torn up a few days ago by the report that Republicans were importing negroes into that State to vote at the coming election. A representative of the Cincinnati Commercial visited Indianapolis post haste, and at once called upon English, the Democratic candidate for Vice-Pres Addressing that distinguished "poor man's friend," he asked, "Why the cause of this excitement?" To which the ambitious Hoosie responded:

"Niggers! You damned Republicans are bringing them into the State by droves, but we are on to you now. The black rascals will never be allowed to cast an illegal vote in this State. "I have here a dispatch from Springfield, Ill., that twenty-five niggers were taken from there last night to Fountain County, Indiana."

Upon hearing this distinct and direct charge the scribe took the cars at once for Fountain County, and at Covington met Mr. E. M. Luce a prominent coal operator and leading Demo He had visited Richmond, Va., and had there hired and brought back with him two car loads of able-bodied black men, and had pu them at work in his coal mines. The writer the went to Coal Creek, in the same county, whe the negroes referred to by English were at work in the mines. There he met Mr. Phelps, who told him that these particular negroes, worked for him previously; that he had closed his mine in June last, and the men had gone to Springfield temporarily; that they had left their families at Coal Creek, and were all citizens and legal voters in Indiana; that, opening his mine

were at work again. This is the scare which had nearly convulse Mr. English, who has been laboring under negro-phobia for many years. The Indiana Constitu-tion requires no previous residence in a precinct to entitle a man to vote, and this loose arrangement was designed so as to let Kentuckians an Illinoisans yote in the border counties of In Dan Voorhees has probably been elected Congress more than once by Democratic votes from Illinois,—sent over to vote without quesnot invite false voting, offers total immunity for illegal voting. To that law is due the fact that Indiana has been able to maintain a seeming Democratic majority for many years.

SENATOR JONES, of Florida, made a speech at Indianapolis a few nights ago, and he of course defended the South for being politically solid. He said the Southern people would neve submit to the political equality of the colore people; but, for self-protection, would ban themselves together until they could get rid of the Republican party and have the Government turned over to the Democrats, after which the negro would cease to be a part of the politics South. In the course of his speech he said:

negro would cease to be a part of the political South. In the course of his speech he said:

His only wonder was that the high-spirited people of his section of the country had submitted so long and so tamely to the dishonor of being ruled by their former slaves and Northern Republicans in all matters of local government; and when at last the "struggling white masses organized for their own protection" they only did what was necessary to withstand the terrible power exercised by the Federal Government as controlled by the Republicans. The whites of the South, when suffering from the distresses brought upon them by the Republican party and the black men combined, had turned to look about them, and see where sympathy was to come from. It came from the great masses of the Democratic party in the North and West, and they now saw that it was only through them that final relief could come. The South was now solid, because people of Anglo-Saxon fiesh and blood will not bow their knees before any inferior race, and the whites of the South was why they were solid. Every man was determined to stand by his brother for mutual protection against the aggressions of the black race. "I say to you very frankly," continued the Senator, "that the old condition of things will not be restored; and that, just so long as the intelligence, the property, and the wealth of that section conceive that their immediate interests require them to remain united with the Democratic party, just so long will they stand by it."

Senator Jones was frank enough in these re marks to admit that to the election of Hancock the Southern people looked as a final deliver-ance from negro-suffrage. While the law might continue to exist, the negro would never be heard again in politics after the Republican party ceased to administer the Government and

execute the laws. I HE anding of the Grand Jury in the Seaand the inding of the Grand Jury in the Senwanhaka case is a harsh commentary on the system of Government inspection. The jury caused seven engineers, duly licensed by the Inspector of Boilers and Machinery, to be examined, and they were all found incompetent. Not one of them professed to be able to ascertain the amount of steam in a boiler if for any reason much boiler had no gauge (Fourth every som such boiler had no gauge, though ever engineer should be able to arrive at at least a approximate result. The jury also condemned the whole system of inspection, stating that river craft were often permitted to go many miles to sea with excursionists; that life-boats were seidom in order or provided in the required were seidom in order or provided in the required number; that excursion steamers were com-monly found unseaworthy, etc. Indictments were found against the owners, Captain, and engineer of the Seawannaka, and against the Government Inspectors. The last named are said to be generally incompetent. The fault is, of course, due to the wretched Civil-Service sys-tem, which awards such places to tem, which awards such places to persons who have deserved well of the party. It will prob ably require a disaster as serious as that of the Seawanhaka to bring about a similar investiga-tion of the efficiency of the lake excursion boats

WILLIAM ASHMEAD BARTLETT, lately raised to the high office of husband to Lady Burdett Coutts, is a native of Philadelphia. The young bridegroom traces his ancestry on the father's side back to Plymouth Rock, and on the mother's side to one of the original William Penn settlers,—no uncommon achievement, it must be admitted, as pedigrees go in this country. The father of the young man died in 1856, when the latter was 5 years of age. Five country. The father of the young man died in 1855, when the latter was 5 years of age. Five years later the mother took William and his elder brother to England. Her purpose was to educate them for the ministry. After the necessary preparation they entered Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated there, Ellis, the elder, taking the highest honors ever awarded to an

American. Ellis was afterward elected a ber of Parliament, and has done good service in that body. William is a barrister of the Lower Temple. He is also, in connection with his brother, publisher of a literary journal. He owes his acquaintance with Lady Coutts to his mother, who has long been on the most friendly terms with her. The son was sent to Constantinople in charge of the Coutts fund for the relief of the sufferers in Bulgaria. After the close of the war the brothers published a book under the title of "A History of the Turoo-Russian War," which "A History of the Turco-Russian War," which has run through several English editions. William is an expert athlete and equestrian, and has all the English devotion to manly sports and exercises. He is specially famous for riding after hounds. The bridegroom is now 30 years of age. The Baroness is over 80. It is authoritatively reported that, when the rumor became current of the displeasure of the Queen in consequence of the match, young Bartlett proposed to Lady Coutts a withdrawal from the engageto Lady Coutts a withdrawal from the engage ent, but she would not listen to him.

THE memorial recently presented to Mr. Gladstone urging him to do all in his power for the absolute aboiltion of vivisection was signed by "one hundred representative men," among them Cardinal Manning, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Alfred Tennyson, Robert Browning James Anthony Froude, John Ruskin, the headasters of Rugby, Harrow, and seven other large schools, twenty-one physicians and sur-geons, and thirty-seven Peers, Bishops, and Members of Parliament. The memorialists take the ground that vivisection, even with anes-thetics, should by law no longer be allowed, and they quote the opinions of Sir William Fergus-son, Sir Charles Bell, and Dr. Syme, that "it has been of no use at all, and has led to error as often would not, in this case, excuse the imp the practice. Dr. Leffingwell's paper, "Does Vivisection Pay?" which recently appeared in nthly, excited much among London papers. It is said that Dr. Wood's reply, in the September Scribner, presents the other side with equal force.

We for our part know no reason why Vfr-ginia and Kentucky should not likewise be ab-stracted [from the list of Southern States whose census returns are suspected], or why 30 and 31 per cent respectively seem abnormal in their case.—New York Nation.

The Nation does not know because it has not aken the trouble to learn. If it will kindly examine the comparative returns in the last census report it will discover that Virginia is now reported as having gain years than in the previous fifty years, and Kentucky more than in the last thirty years. They are both old States, offering no special induc nents to immigrants, having no manufacture and no unoccupied fertile land. There is strong presumption against any such gain as has been reported unaccompanied by any of the usual indications of a sudden growth of popu-

THE balance sheet of the Treasury Departent doesn't show any of the reasons 'change" that the Democratic politicians have

een boasting of. The figures are Arrears of pensions.... aving in interest The receipts from the duties on imports at lew York last year were larger than for the whole country in 1878. Aside from the items of

arrears of pensions, the running expenses of the Government were \$8,500,000 less than for the previous year. The expenses of the Navy Department were less than for any year since 1857, the last year of Pierce's Admi BOF. MOMMSEN wrote to Prof. Nettleship, of Oxford (and requested the insertion of the letter in the London Times), that the im-

portance and value of his library have been con siderably overrated. He said; siderably overrated. He said;

I am neither a rich man nor a collector; my books were selected only for my different works, and I miss them as the disarmed soldier misses his weapon. But I was, perhaps not fully, but very fairly insured, and the restitution of my loss, as far as it is possible, is in a fair way.

He therefore declined an offer of public aid from England to assist him in replacing the library, as he had previously done when a similar proposition was made to him by some of his German friends.

Democrats. He said to his guests that Garfield was "a very able man and a perfec This drove the iron into their souls Then the Governor calmly clinched it by adding, "and Gen. Gardeld will be elected next November." The next thing in order will be for the Governor, for whom the Republicans of Pennsylvania still have a real affection, though they can't follow him in his political vararies, to come out and take the stump for the man he be-

J. C. WHITTIER wrote the following line in the album of the Fisk Jubilee Singers: Voice of a people suffering long! The pathos of their mournful so The sorrow of their night of wro

Their cry like that which Israel gave. A prayer for one to guide and save, Like Moses by the Red Sea's wave.

The blast that startled camp and town, And shook the waiis of slavery down— The spectral march of old John Brown!

Voice of ransomed race! Sing on Till Freedom's every right is won, And slavery's every wrong undone

EVERYBODY has felt at times the incom enience arising from the want of small change fit to be sent by mail. The Boston Advertise suggests a remedy in the form of an open mone order for 10 and for 25 cents, payable to bearer, stamped by Government. These orders should be sold for 11 and 26 cents respectively, and issued to Postmasters as stamps are, and accounted for accordingly. To prevent their circulations of the sold for the stamps are accounted for accordingly. culation as fractional currency, they might be limited to a fortnight or thirty days from the date of issue, and made payable at a certain designated office. The idea is perfectly prac-ticable, and some such expedient should have

THE census has done one good thing for THE census has done one good thing for the South. It has made everybody down there confess that slavery was a stupendous blunder. Thus we find the Richmond Dispatch saying:

Slavery not only kept immigrants away from the South up to 1860, but drove to the West a large number of the best of the natives amongst the white race. Slavery having been abolished, the South will hereafter not only receive her full share of foreign immigrants, but she will keep at home her own sons and daughters.

What a confession is this to come from a What a confession is this to come from people that fought a long and bloody war in defense of "the divine institution"!

THE National Convention of Republican Clubs may serve a good purpose if, as intended it shall result in a uniform system of organiza tion, and some means of cooperation between weak clubs and strong ones. More attempts at political organization fail for want of knowledge on the part of the promoters how to go about their business than for any other reason. A National Club Convention might be useful as a sort of political normal school.

THE Richmond Dispatch makes out a pret ty little table showing that the South has an area of 800,972 square miles, and the North an area of 703,115 square miles. But for convenience it leaves out of the calculation all the Pacific States—California, Oregon, and Nevada—and Colorado, which surely deserve as much to be counted with the North as Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri do with the South. and Missouri do with the South.

WE suggest to the St. Louis press that the New York Public needs looking after. Its editor is probably "a perjured villain," or something of that sort. He reports weekly the bank clear-ings of the principal cities of the United States, and Chicago is invariably put down as having more than twice the clearings of St. Louis. The last report was: Chicago, \$25,000,000; St. Louis, \$12,000,000.

A VALUABLE carpet was taken up in the San Francisco Mint last spring. It had been down five years. The officials caused it to be cut in small pieces and burned in pans; and the debris after being washed yielded \$3,500 in gold and silver.

THE Boston Pilot accepts Mr. Emerson's praise of aristocracy as referring to the thing popularly accepted as such, and so calls it rubbish. In brain, morals, and physique, says

the Piot, the aristocracy of surone are inferior to the middle and lower classes. But for con-stant feeding from these classes the demon-ized and pampered aristocrats would scon do out. The idea that "blood royal" is superior blood is amusing rant. There never was a belter royal stream than the present reigning family in England; yet the men of that is have never exceeded the intelligence of a country grocer or a low horse-dealer. They have been deficient in every taste except these dust and drunkenness, as the "Four George" prove. The best of their women is Queen Victoria, who is stupid, parsimonious, and has affected.

THE Agricultural Department is compelled to admit that the foot-and-mouth disease des exist in Kansas and some of the Southern States. It is contagious, but not fatal, and causes a loss on flesh of beef cattle of only is or \$10 a head. It destroys milch cows, and may be communicated to human beings through the o admit that the foot-and-mor ilk of infected cattle.

MR MORLEY explains the cause of Mr. Gladstone's breaking-domain one sentence:
"The work of the most or staxed professional man, the first-rate barrister or physician, play compared to the labor and anxiety which the Government of such an Empire as ours entails and any who conceives government as Mr. istone conceives it." Two American citizens, sons of a resident

of Pittsburg, have been most inhumanly treated in Chili; and it is believed Mr. Evarts will soon in Chili; and it is believed Mr. Evarts will soon begin writing a "note" about it, so that he may have the subject off his mind when the new in-auguration dinner comes around. Mr. Evan hates to have anything on his mind at a dinner. THE Albany Law Journal thinks the

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there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question lately decided by the Indian Judges. So the Judges seem to think, who, hav-ing decided on one side, are said to be much inined now to decide on the other.

LE Duc has gone to the great American Desert to grow a crop of roses and daffolown-dillies; and, as a preliminary thereto, will subt two artesian wells at an expense of \$10,000. ARE country is invited to keep an eye on

Gen. Ben Harrison as a boy, who, if he item long enough and is good, may some day be Pre-ident of the United States. THE Democratic idea of government seems to be that it is a sort of quadrille, of which "he grand change" and "right and left bounce" an

he main features. "DRUNK or sober," says the New Albany -Standard, "Frank Landers won't do."

PERSONALS. will be proper to refer to young Mr.

Burdett-Coutts. The Philadelphia Times has coined a word,

-"Sermonette." Probably it will be used to indicate the efforts of lady-preachers.

A new liver pad is announced which curs to any of our poets upon application Bob Ingersoll still sticks to his phrase; "Treat woman like a splendid flower," and if flowers can ever be trained to get up first in the morning and build the fire it will become very

"Scientist"-Your assertion that of vomen observed at random in street-cars III will stick out their tongues when unclasping their pocketbooks may be true, but we have no

room for your essay on the subject Mr. Charles Dudley Warner thinks that August is the time to eat, for everything then is August is the time to cat, for every in its way, good. This advice is well enough in its way. Charlie, but most any month will do for most any month will do for most any month will do for most any month agent the most age cultured Westerners who have to scratch

The New York Times says that Dr. Schlie mann intends to live at Orchomenestes next winter, and persons intending to write the Doe will please paste this item in their hats, as we cannot afford to strain the composing-room with that word over once a year.

Dr. Mary Walker says she has an infallible The head-waiter of the Girard House in Philadelphia has heard Gov. Curtin talk. He thought the old War Governor didn't speak like a Democrat, though he was breakfasting with

In her last poem Ella Wheeler remarks: Why is it that I can look beyond, And put the little Has-Been 'neath my feell But no! instead, this human heart grows fond, And earthly love seems more than ever sweet.

The new play which Arma Dickinson written for Miss Davenport is entitled *An American Girl." It certainly seems in had taste to flaunt on the public stage the name of one of our most modest and persevering trotters and we should not be surprised to see the people of Elmira, N. Y., where the deceased is buried, his some settlers in the matter.

The English admirers of Kirke White, the poet, have collected £300 toward erecting a memorial cross at Cambridge, Eng., where he is buried. The cross will cost £300, and appeal is made to America for further subscriptions. It is a beautiful law of Nature that popular friendship for poets never appears until they have been dead from ten to fifty years.

4 IRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The sumois Stants-Zeitung writes in reference to the New York Sun's campaign-lie about Carl Schurz, as follows: "The new York Sun Co-Schurs, as follows: "The siew xors Susdeserves a crown of Democratic mud for invasting and publishing the biggest and most sensational campaign lies which are conscientiously reprinted by the Democratic small-firy paper. Thus it happens that there is a little interesting variation in the mud-slinging of the Democratic press, which, without the inventive genus of the New York Sun, would become exceedingly monotonous and wearisome. This direct descendant of the father of iles, who attends to the department of 'Lies and Sensations' of the Sun, has happily discovered the reason why Schurz is 'down' on Hancock. As is well known, Mr. Schurz is not 'down' on Hancock, but acknowledges the military services and merits of the General and praises his character in the warmest words. But he claims the privilege—like the great majority of the German-Americans—to prefer the highly-educated statesman Garfield to the professional soldier, and a patriotic party, like the Republican party,—which has contributed so much towards the present prosperous condition of the country,—to the Rebeldom which domineers over the Democratic party. The Sun, however, maintains that Schurz is 'down' on Hancock, sait is prepared to prove its assertion with the faillowing highly remarking heating and the party of the lowing highly remarking heating and a patriotic party. The Sun, however, maintains that Schurz is 'down' on Hancock, sait is prepared to prove its assertion with the faillowing highly remarking heating and patriotic party. maintains that Soburs is 'down' on Hancock, it is prepared to prove its assertion with the lowing highly romantic battle-anecdote: Ing the first day of the battle at Gettysburg in the control of the battle at Gettysburg in the control of the battle at Gettysburg in the control of the contro ing the first day of the battle at Gettysburg Gettysbur ile, articipated in the Datus in the Elever of the commanders in the Elever of the commanders in the Elever And it is an infamous lie that this article of the commanders in the Elever of the Elever

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case with in favor honest pare not vested wpublic, in the dish sume co as the laupon its the cred this fear the case the case the confide to confide confide. Such are pudiation North with reparence of the family with the family with the family with the family ton did family ship of heroical published down by ton did family ship of the family with the family with

the enemy. This has been proven by creditable eye-witnesses, such as Col. Richard Goebel, who also took part in that battle. Even if Schurz did retreat in that battle in the manner described by the Sun, he never could have met Hancock, because Hancock (at that time Division Commander and only a few days previous to the battle of Gettysburg assigned to the command of a corps) occupied a position on that unfortunate day several miles distant from the Eleventh Ocops. Notwithstanding the fact that all who are in the least acquainted with the history of the War recognize at once that this anecdote is a monstrous falsehood, it is dished up by Democratic papers as the truth. The circumstance that it contains an infamous calumny and insult not alone against Mr. Schurz, but also against the same and thousands of German soldiers who belonged to the Eleventh Corps, will disturb and grieve the Sun's hirelings and followers of the German Democratic press but little. The German voters of the country, however, should stick a pin right there!"

The Westliche Post has the following in reference to the census swindle in Arkansas: "It is reported that the population of the State of Arkansas has increased by \$25,676 souls since 1870. lp 1870 Arkansas had 484,471 inhabitants. would be an increase of 90 per cent. It is impossible to believe that this State has increased its population at such a rate. It is a notorious fact—as we proved and demonstrated at the time—that Northern settlers were driven away from within its borders if they attempted to vote the Republican ticket. It is a further notorious fact that a large emigration has been going on from that Stat ever since the Bourbous came into power again. The explanation for this marvelous increase can only be found in the fraudulent enumeration. But, if the Arkanas mossbacks insist on the correctness of this enumeration,—if the State is so prospering in all its different relations, and lation has nearly doubled itself in ten the population has nearly doubted itself in ten years,—the taxpaying strength of the State must also have increased in proportion. Why, then, we ask, are they in favor of infamous repudia-tion? Debts and obligations which were con-tracted in 1868 and 1869 for the purpose of build-ing railroads and improving leves,—all of these honest debts,—it is proposed to wipe out with homeston a wet spourse! A pressering State. boneswoop a wet sponge! A prospering State, with a population that increased during ten years nearly 100 per cent, should not resort to such dubious means to free itself from debt."

The Cincinnati Volksblatt writes as follows in reference to Mr. Garfield's prospects in Ohio: "The Democratic member of Congress, Le Fevre, of the Fifth Ohio District, informed a reporter of the New York Herald that, in his opinion, if the majority in Ohlo in the October election did not overreach 10,000 votes, the State would go Democraile in November. Mr. Le Fevre bases this singular view upon the supposition that Gar-field is not popular in his own State, that be cannot rely upon the support of the Grant and Sherman Republicans, and that, in consequence thereof, he cannot poll a full party vote. But the very reverse is the case. Garfield enjoys great popularity in Ohio, particularly in the northern part of the State. It is nonsense to doubt that the Grant and Sherman people wait vote for Garfield. Sherman and all the prominent Grant Republicans of the State will personally take part in the campaian. Garfield's popularity is, at all events, by far greater than that of Maj. Townsend, who leads the Republican State ticket. If, therefore, Mr. Townsend should receive 16,000 majority. Mr. Garfield's majority in November would run up to at least 15,000." But the very reverse is the case. Garfield en-

In reference to the real "sore spot" of the

Democracy of the South, the Detroiter Abend Post writes as follows: "Democratic papers are highly disgusted and exceedingly indignant whenever Republican papers swing the bloody shirt; but, in fact, they prefer it to a discussion of the financial ques-tions. They feel and see plainly that these questions are regarded by their party. more especially in the South, in such a manne honest citizen, even if he should have a per-Democratic papers begin to understand that the repudiation movements in their States, especially in Virginia and Tennessee, must have a bad effect upon their prospects in the North. They are greatly troubled, and the Nashville
American, the leading Democratic organ of
Middle Tennessee, sounds the alarm in the following: 'The main argument of Northern Relowing: 'The main argument of Northern Republicans against Democratic rule is based upon the charke of repudiation on the part of some Southern States. It is plain and evident that this charge must be disproved if we do not want to lose all the advantages which, so far, we have gained during the campaign. The business and "solid" people of the country will not vote with a party which is branded with repudiation, and it is a dishonorable fact that Tennessee has furnished Carl Schurz the greatest part of his arguments in his speeches. So it is. It a strong furnished Carl Schurz the greatest part of his arguments in his speeches. So it is. It a strong fraction of a party indorses dishonesty, as is the case with that fraction of the Democratic party in favor of repudiation, then it is unatural that honest people become alarmed. Honest people are not willing that such a party should be invested with the governing power of the Republic, for the simple reason that, if successful, the dishonest fraction of that party might assume control of the party and inseribe "fraud" as the leading principle of its financial policy upon its banners, and in such a manner destroy the credit and prosperity of the Republic. That this fear is widespread is very perceptible from the alarm sounded by the Nashville American. It reminds the Southern States that Mississippi, under the Administration of Jeff Davis, swindled its creditors out of their just dues. The consequence was, that, when the Confederate Government does not enjoy any confidence, because Jeff Davis is its President. Such are the far-reaching consequences of repudiation. The 'solid' business people of the North would be foolish, indeed, to vote with a party which, if it does not openly sympathize with repudiation, counts such dishonest elements in party ranks. It will not do for the Democratic party to point to its platform. It is not worth the paper it is written on, as long as the Southern repudiationists spit upon it."

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung writes about Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, as follows: "It is well known that the Rebel General and United States Senator, Wade Hampton, from South Carolina, made in his speech held on the 29th of July at Staunton, Va.; the statement that the Democratic party under the leadership of their candidate, Hancock, were fighting for the same principles for which the South, under the leader-ship of Lee and Stonewall Jackson, fought so heroically for four long years. This speech was published in Southern papers, as it was taken own by Southern short-hand reporters. Hampton did not attempt to deny these impudent Rebel expressions. Now, after two weeks, he causes his speech to be published in the New fork Herald, but in order to counteract the bad Tork Herald, but in order to counteract the bad impression his speech made in the North, all Southern gush and exceptionable passages are left out and nothing is left but the good and the sweet! In the South a roaring lion: in the North a sucking dove! Hampton must be very stupid, indeed, if he supposes that he can mystify the North by such coarse and barefaced humbuggery. These Southern younkers, when among themselves, pronounce their opinions unreservedly, but when they see the bad effect of their 'fire-eating' statements upon the North, like cowards they retreat in order not for unreservedly, but when they see the bad effect of their 'fire-eating' statements upon the North, like cowards they retreat in order not to injure their cause in November. A little more careful was the butcher from Mississippi, Chalmers. In his speeches on Southern stumps he proclaimed exultantly that during the coming election the Mississippi plan should be executed in a still more rigid manner than in former elections; but in the speeches he delivered in the North a short time ago he was dripping with brotherly love and reconciliation. He, at least, prepared two sets of speeches, one for the North and ole for the South, while Hampton had only one speech, which he delivered in the South, then clipped off the Southern earmarks and sent it North for publication, thus telling the people of the North the very opposit he told his own people at the South. The Southern earmarks and sent it North for publication, thus telling the people of the North the very opposit he told his own people at the South. The Southern earmarks and sent it North for publication, thus telling the people of the North the very opposit he told his own people at the South. The Southern earmarks and sent it North for publication, thus telling the people of the North, plays a pittable ride with a double-edged tongue and his deceitful talk."

A Famous Horse-Woman.

A Yorkshire authority says that perhaps the most exciting and enthusiastic scene ever witnessed on a race-course was at Knavesmire, in 18st, when Mrs. Thornton accepted her brothermism, Capt. Flint's, challenge to ride a race left of a wager for "500 guineas and 4,000 guineas bye." In edistance was four miles, and Mrs. Thornton to ride her weight against Mr. Flint his weight. A hundred thousand persons flocked to the course, and the Sixth Dragoons were called out to aid the Constables in keeping order. At the Mart the betting was "five and six to four on the petiticoat." When half the course had been mit rost to seven to four, and at three miles divanced to two to one. During the three miles divanced to two to one. During the three miles divanced to two to one. During the three miles divanced to two to one. During the three miles divanced to two to one. During the three miles divanced hands in the following year Mrs. Thornton capted hands. In the following year Mrs. Thornton cantered over the ourse. The other was with a famous jockey mand Buckle. Mrs. Thornton, in purple capt and waistcoat, nankeen shirt, purple shoes and imbroidered stockings, took the lead and kept it for some distance, but was passed by Buckle. Wish maintained his position for a few lengths, when to quote a chronicler, "the lady by the most excellent horsemanship, pushed forward and came in in a style superior to anything of the kind we ever witnessed, gaining the race by half a nock." A Famous Horse-Woman.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Coffeyville, Miss., the Scene of a Bloody Riot Last Saturday.

Several Persons Killed in the Melee, and Others Severely Wounded.

The Trouble Growing Out of a Collision Between Democrats and Greenbackers.

A Party of Naked Desperadoes Captared by the Brooklyn Police.

A Negro Shot and Killed by a White Man in Kansas City.

A MISSISSIPPI RIOT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 22.—From passengers who arrived this morning the following particulars are gained of a riot which occurred yester lars are gained of a riot which occurred yester-day at Coffeeville, Miss., the county seat of Yallabusha County, sixteen miles north of Grenada, on the St. Louis, Chicago & New Or-leans Railroad. A special election is to be held next Tuesday to fill the vacancy of Sheriff, over which there was a contest at the last general election. The Democrats and Greenbackers have a ticket in the field. Saturday both parties held a ratification meeting at Coffeeville. Each raised a pole. The Democrats had a brass band from Grenada. After the pole-raising they marched through the streets. While passing a corner a difficulty While passing a corner a difficulty occurred between a negro named Spearman, who wasin the Democratic procession, and R. V. Peurson, Greenback candidate for Sheriff, which resulted in Pearson shooting Spearman, killing him instantly. This was the signal for a general melice, and a volley of shots was opened upon Pearson, who was shot three times, from the effect of which he died last aight. Two white men, Kelley and Reddick, friends of Pearson, were wounded. For a 'time perfect pandemonium reigned. The excitement ran so high that the Waithall Grays, a military company at Grenada, was telegraphed tor, but afterwards the order was countermanded. Last night Coffeeville was quiet.

that the Waithail Grays, a military company at Grenada, was telegraphed tor, but afterwards the order was countermanded. Last night Coffeeville was quiet.

A special from Coffeeville, Miss., to the Western Associated Press give the following account of the difficulty there yesterday:

COFFEEVILLE, Miss., Aug., 22.—Yesterday (Saturday, 21st) was the day set apart at Coffeeville for the grand ratification meeting and flag-raising by the Democratic party of Yanabusha. Early in the morning crowds poured into town from all parts of the country. The Democratic Club expected to have their speaking in the Court-House, and the first bad feeling was caused by Greenbackers taking charge of the Court-House and holding speaking there. To prevent any trouble, the Democratic returned to the woods near the place, although it had been announced and was understood that their speaking would be held at the Court-House. Col. W. H. Fitzergold, of Grenada, and Capt. Walter M. Jackson, of Water Valley, addressed the Democratic clubs in the woods. S. L. Harrison held forth to the Greenbackers at the Court-House. The speaking of both parties terminated about 3 o'clock. The Democratic clubs then marched through the town, headed by the Grenada brass band, and were met on Depot street by the Greenbackers, when, for some reason, R. V. Pearson, Greenback candidate for Sheriff, struck Thomas Spearman, a colored man, who was marching in the front ranks of the Democratic This caused the men marching in the front rank to take part in the affray, and for a while the wildest excitement prevailed. The negroes fiel like scared sheep in all directions in less time than it takes to tell it. Every storehouse in town was closed, and the streets swarming with armed men. Pearson was shot three times, one ball in the shoulder and two in the legs. After falling he was carried into an adjacent store and given medical attention. His wounds are not necessarily fatal. Thomas Spearman, the negro, was shot in the neck by Pearson. His whereabouts are not known. R.

SHOT AT URBANA

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 22.—Last night about 11

wife a whipping last evening, and in about fif-teen minutes she died. The Coroner's jury are now hearing evidence in the case, and it looks rather bad for the old man. Mrs. Trafford, a few moments before she died, accused him of being her murderer.

THE CHEERFUL NIGHT CAR. THE CHEERFUL NIGHT CAR.

New York, Aug. 22.—At 4 o'clock this morning five thieves boarded a Third svenue railroad car on the Bowery, near Spring street, and first robbed Parkes, the driver. When the conductor came to the forward platform to collect their fare they rushed into the car, and, drawing revolvers, robbed several passengers of watches and money. One passenger was lifted bodily out of the car and knocked down and kickel into the street.

SHOT BY A COURTESAN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 22.—Last night a
young man from St. Louis Crossing, this county came to this place for the purpose of taking in the town. In the course of his rounds he at-tempted to force an entrance into the residence of Mrs. Hervy, a well-known courtesan, and was shot by that woman. The wound is in the left breast, and is perhaps a fatal one.

THE KING MURDER. DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 22.—A young man named Patrick King was shot through the stomach to-night as he was escorting two young women home. Several girls and a man name Wallace have been arrested. Wallace confesse to the deed. It is doubtful if King can re

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 21.—The Tribune's Santa fé special says: "Charles Williams and Loui A. Gaines were legally hanged at Sauta Fé yes terday for murder. Both died without a strug gle, their necks being broken."

PROFESSIONAL BEAUTIES.

HANGED.

Garden Fete at Kensington House The Heir of England and Mrs. Lang-try-The Peach that Cost "Col. Sellers" a Guinea-A Kentucky Beauty.

London, July 27.-We drove to Kensing ton House on Saturday afternoon, to attend the garden fête given in aid of the Mansion House Fund for the sufferers from the loss of that unfortunate ship, the Atalanta. The weather was singularly propitious, and more brilliant scene than that which greeted us could scarcely be imagined. The golden sunshine-not torrid, like that of midsumme in the States, but warm only to the point of geniality-bathed the approaches, the lawns and terraces, and even penetrated the interior of the princely mansion built by Baron Albert Grant, and now abandoned by its unfortunate owner, wrecked on "Emmi Mine." Only a night or so before Kensington House, which has been purchased by one of the wealthiest London clubs, was the scene of the bachelors' ball, and we had only to replace sunshine in imagination with the electric fights and other illuminations to be able to conjure up an idea of the fairy-like midnight festival during which the belles of the dance went out on the lake in their ball-dreases, with uncovered heads. The generous floral decorations of the ball remained on Saturday; the fireplaces and mantelpieces of the lofty rooms were banked with the most gorgeous roses, supplied, I was told, by the General Horticultural Society, and there was a profusion of plants and flowers in the vast hall. To this garniture was added a perhaps even more showy series of decorations in the shape of ample flags and standards; the whole façade of the mansion, as we approached by the semicircular drive, was gorgeous in red and yellow and Union Jacks, and the private entrance, reserved for the Royal visitors, and which extended along one side of the house, was carpeted with scarlet cloth, while the latticed wall that separates Kensington House from its neighbors on the right was draped with a profusion of bunting of all hues and nations. From the terrace at the back of the house the scene was enchanting. The great lattice wall rose high on the left, the emerald lawn able to conjure up an idea of the fairy-like From the terrace at the back of the house the scene was enchanting. The great lattice wall rose high on the left, the emerald lawn swept down to the lake, over which darted water velocipedes and boats, manned by genuine sailors in true nautical blue and white, and the gay booths, the clumps of foliage, the elegantly-dressed women, pretty children, and aristocratic men, made up a pleture which lingers as caressingly in the memory as a melodious strain of music.

When we reached the scene, at about 4:30 o'clock, the amateur concert announced to be held in the west saloon was still in progress, in the presence of an overcrowded as

short AT UBBAYA.

Special Duesta to The Chaops Pribane.

Craxaroans, ill., ang. E.—Last inget about to every lycan mas kert as low brothes in Urbane, and the control of the conversion of the c

ress, in the presence of an overcrowd semblage. Mrs. Ronalds (née Carter, o

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 22.—Arrived out, the steamers Britannie, St. Laurent, and Wieland, from New York. The Germ n Countess.

September Atlantic.

One thing which caused me much perplexity was the effort was constantly making to reconcile the de facto German Countess with that haughty creature who, wearing a coronet of diamonds on her lofty brow, trails her velvet robes through her ancestral halls,—on the stage and in Marlitt's novels. The ancestral halls are certainly there, and the coronet, in some form or other, is omnipresent. One sees it carved upon the furniture, engraved upon the plate, embroidered upon every conceivable article from a handkerchief to a dusteloth, embossed upon every button of ever male servant's livery, and branded conspicuously upon the wooden shovels and buckets in use about the place. I should not have been surprised to see it in repouse upon the shells of the eggs served at abendbrod. In short, it is everywhere except upon the place it was originally intended to adorn, where it appears only on occasions of state.

But the German Countess, according to my observation, is a plain, domestic creature, who trots briskly shout during the forencon hours attired in a simple, short dress, with big apron and snowy cap, a neavy key-basket jingling in her hand. She arranges to the minutest detail the meals of the family, the servants of the house, and the laborers in the court, all of whom receive a separate bili of fare. Every article required in the preparation of these meals, even to the sait, is carefully weighed out. Each servant has so much surar, tea, and coffee per week, which be can consume at his pleasure. That this alone is a laborious task every house-keeper will admit. At dinner the Countess appears freshly, but still simply dressed. After dinner she is seen with knitting in hand, or a great basket of mending by her side, working with as much assiduity as any American housewife, hardly allowing herself as much time for reading or recreation. Each napkin, towel, etc., is held up against the light, and rigidly inspected; each thin place, even in the coarrest crash towel for kitchen use

tion, that in America we made ourselves reservouble.

"What!" exclaimed the lady. "You do not mend your linen?"

"Not the kitchen towels, at all events," I ventured to answer."

"O Frau 8—!" exclaimed the young girl, with melodramatic fervor, "take me to America with you!" A land where one need not darn the kitchen towels must be heavenly!"

sapphires, and diamonds.

Mrs. Cropper plied a thriving trade in boutonnières. Mrs. Molesworth, a Kentucky belle of a brilliant brunet type, was also much admired.

"OLD PROBS" VERY ILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—"Old Probabilities," Gen. Albert J. Myer, is lying very ill at the Pal-ace Hotel in this city. Gen. Myer was brought to this city on Saturday last, suffering from

heart-disease. His present suckness is believed to have been brought on to a large extent by overwork, though he had been in poor health for two years or more, and had an affection of the heart for several years, which increased during a European trip. While there is a possibility that entire rest and freedom from care and anxiety will be of service, the fact remains that the General's condition is such as to excite the most serious apprehensions. During yesterday and to-day the General was not feeling as well, and Dr. Rochester, of this city, has been almost constantly at his bed, and his family are with him.

THE MAY'S LANDING VICTIMS.

THE MAY'S LANDING VICTIMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 22.—Owen Welsh.

15 years old, died at the Episcopal Hospital this morning from injuries received by the railroad collision at May's Landing, N. J. Thomas J. McGrath, another victim, died this morning at Pennsylvania Hospital, making thus far twenty-five deaths. Not one of those taken to hospitals have recovered sufficiently to warrant their removal, and it is feared several others will die.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 22.—Mr. Louis

Schweitzer, a well-known butcher of this place, committed suicide this afternoon by drowning

in a cattle pond in the rear of Richard Flaitz's slaughter-house. Partial insanity, brought on by domestic troubles, is the probable cause. The water was not two feet deep in which the act was committed.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

heart-disease. His present sickness is believed

LOCAL CRIME.

other ladies presided, and there was soon such a crowd about her that she must have been all but mobbed. Looking through the window from the terrace, I saw Kate Field standing on a chair, fring to see over her near the control of the path of the Thieves and Hoodlums Raiding the West Division.

Citizens Robbed, Houses Burglarized, and the Police Shot At.

Outting Affrays, Petty Brawls, Burglaries, and Other Offenses.

WEST SIDE HOODLUMS. The manner in which the thugs, hoodlums, thieves, and desperadoes of the city are combatting and abusing the police is truly wonderful. Several dances Saturday evening in the West Madison Street District appears to have turned loose a horde of young ruffians, who, from Saturday midnight until Sunday noon, made things uncomfortable for the police of the West Madison Street District. The trouble began in fact, before midnight at the Gallecian. gan, in fact, before midnight. At 9:30 o'clock three thieves entered the residence of Mrs. Pitzgerald, No. 68 North Peoria street, and assaulted her while she was seated in a chair. Mr. Fitzgerald was at the barber-shop, and it is sit. Fitigeraid was at the barber-shop, and it is probable that the thieves knew this. Mrs. Fitzgeraid heard thom outside the rear door of the house, which was open at the time, but thought it was her husband and a friend named Moran. The first she knew it was robbers was when she was seized from behind by the tailer and more powerful one of two men. With a long silk scarf which they found in the house they tied her hands tightly to the back of the chair upon which she was seated, and to prevent her screaming they covered her face with a piece of pink calico saturated with chloroform, which they brought with them for the purpose. Thinking this insufficient, they gagged her by tying the cloth fast over her mouth. All this was done without, a single word being spoken, and care was evidently taken not to injure her in the operation. Mrs. Fitzgerald was too frightened to give them any resistance, and the chloroform soon fendered her unconscious. She saw the tailer one who first selzed her, and word a black hat. The second one she did not see plainly, but he was not so tail as the first, and not so well dressed. The third was a woman. Some one suggested that it was a man in female upparel, and Mrs. Fitzgerald entertains a similar opinion. This person was most active in ransacking the rooms, and from the actions, motions, and the way she went at cortain artacles of wearing apparel, would indicate that she was a female, but the attire, the heavy step, and gruff voice indicated a masculine personage. While the trio were ransacking the house, one of J. M. Crowne's carriages drove into his yard, which is adjoining, and the noise it made greatly disturbed the burglars. One of them locked the back door, put his back firmly to 31, and drew some sort of a weapon. This comprises all that Mrs. Fitzgerald knows about the affair. She was found some time later by her busband and Mr. Moran upon their return home. She was still in the chair, and partially unconscious from the effects of the chloroform, which the third was a way her

shooting in that vicinity at 12:45 in the morning, and ran there from the corner of Milwaukee and Chicago avenues in time to see two men running away. They pursued them to the corner of May and Olio streets, where the refugees were joined by three others. At the corner of Ohio and Elizabeth streets Officers Deeley and Howe joined in the chase, and the pursued separated in dismay, and all made their escape. Shots were fired by both parties. After losing track of their men the police searched several places in the vicinity, and at No. 51 Hunt street found Eddie Hopkins and Richard Furlong in bed, and arrested them. Both were partially dressed, and had not been abed very long. Sergt. Lahlum started to the Chicago Avenue Station with Furlong, but Officer Howe insisted upon bringing his prisoner to the West Madison Street Station.

Another party of the same band were seen on the Haisted street visauct by Officers Barry and Crowley. After walking past the officers they opened their coats and dropped bricks, which they had concealed beneath them. The officers looked upon this as an insuit and started after them. The quarret ran north and separated, holding the officers at bay by firing shots, which officer Barry returned.

Officer Howe when on his way to the station with Eddie Hopkins was set upon at the corner of Indiana and Rucker streets by John Garrity and several other members of the band, and was compelled to relinquish his prisoner. Officer P. D. Owens, of the West Madison Street Station, next fell in with them. While at the corner of Fulton and May streets he beard two shots, and upon running to the corner of Carroli and Ann streets he saw six men running off. One crossed Kinzie street, and three others walked past him. Just as they passed one whipped out a revolver and fired a shot, which struck the officer in the right thigh, and, taking a downward course, caused a painful flesh wound. As they ran off he fired four shots at them, they returning the fire each time. The injured officer was attonded at the stat

returning the fire each time. The indiced of ficer was attended at the station by Drs. Bradley and Holmes, who extracted the builet. He was then sent to his home, No. 158 West Jackson street.

From this time on the police and the thieves waged war, and it would consume too much space to tell how. Skirmishing parties met and chased each other a dozen times. Officers kyan, Johnson, and Kennedy chased one of the party to a barn, where they found bim and some companions hidden in a manger under the hay. One was arrested, and the others ran, pursued by Officers Crowley, Kennedy. and Johnson. The chase lasted for a long time, and resulted in no capture. At another time Officer Crowley got within a dozen feet of John Garrity, whom they were trying to corral. With his revolver to Garrity's head, he ordered him to stand, to which eams the reply, "Fire and be —." He did fire, but the cartridge failed to explode, and young Garrity, being barefooted, soon escaped.

At 10:30 in the forenoon, Officer John D. O'Hara, of the West Lake Street Station, beard shooting irrite vicinity of the base-ball grounds on Indiana street. He hastened there, and found a band of ruffians firing off revolvers promiscuously. At his approach they ran, and he captured only Eddie Hopkins, the fellow who escaped from Officer Howe. Hopkins is suffering from a bullet wound. In the right leg, which is evidently several days old. At the West Chicago Avenue Station are Richard Furloug, Gus Beck, Thomas Cusick, John O'Malley, Conrad Oison, John Denison, alias Martin, Patrick Leary, and Robert Ashfield. The last named was captured by Officer Dealey, and is known to have stolen a key of siger-beer from a saloon, which furnished the biration for the quarrel. Officer Crowley has been a rerest James Keenan, who, besides taking part in the fight, is thought to be implicated in the Fitzgeraid robbery.

It is known that "Skinny," otherwise Tom Hopkins, is the one who shot Officer Owens. His companions not yet in custody were Denis Mullins and John Garrity.

At ab

John Opicha, a Bohemian, living at No. 133 Bunker street, was stabbed at 8:30 last evening Bunker street, was stabbed at 8:30 last evening on the sidewalk in front of No. 535 Canal street by Wenzel Hermanck. The injured man was attended at the office of Dr. Dodge, corner of Clinton and West Twelfth street, who found a deep wound in the back beneath the left shoulder-blade. The weapon used was evidently broad, and the wound penetrated the lungs. While not necessarily fatal, it was nevertheless a very serious wound. A day or two will enable him to determine with certainty as to the result. Hermanck, who is said to be the man who did the cutting, was arrested and locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station. He demies the charge. The police had

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

considerable trouble in making the arrest. When they entered the dance-hall the lights, were turned down, and they were assaulted because they attempted to restrain the crowd from getting out. In this assault a young man named Midall was badly clubbed. A story of the light, which obtains the most credence is that, during a dance at No. 535 Canai street, a butcher named Frank Rohde was sitting upon the door-step discussing matters with some other butchers, who were bent upon guying him. The conversation terminated in a fight. Frank Opicha, the wounded man, and Charles Sevenski of No. 171 Bunker street, came out of a neighboring saloon just in time to mix with the crowd. Some one kicked flermanck, who was in the crowd, and he thinking it was Opicha ran up to him and stabbed him. The police were unable to get at the true facts, but to the end that they would have some witnesses in case Opicha's injuries should terminate fatally, they locked up Frank Rohde and Frank Midall. Opicha is 19 years of age, and works in a lumber-yard, and Hermanck is 22 years of age and a laborer.

THE BROCKWAY GANG. The capture of Charles Brockway, alias Sey-mour, an expert forger, well known in this city, has already been noticed in the telegraph-col-umns. Detective Robert Pinkerton, of the New York Agency, arrived in this city yester day, and be tells an interesting little story about the arrest. It was ascertained story about the arrest. It was ascertained that the Brockway gang had employed Charles Ulrich, of Trenton, N. J., to do some work for them. The Pinkerton agency took him into their confidence, and by arrangement when Ulrich furnished Brockway with some plates a private mark was put upon them, and at the same time the Pinkertons were furnished with duplicates. The bankers who were to be victimized were notified, and when about ten days ago a spurious check for \$1.300 was presented for payment at the First National Bank of Providence, R. L. simultaneously a check for \$1.700 was presented at the Old City Bank. The cashiers at once identified the checks with the duplicates in their possession, and the "shovers" were arrested. They proved to be old Chicago favorits, George Havill, Jr., and William Ogie, alins Odell. Brockway was captured while on the lookout near one of the banks. It is said that the evidence against them this time is of the most convincing character, and they will surely go to the Penitentary.

A CHINESE ROW.

Sun Lee's laundry, in a basement near the corner of Madison and La Salle streets, was the scene of a vicious affray at 10 o'clock last night. an aung, the Frank Igo of the clinese, was the cause of the disturbance. He was captured as he was running away from the place, and upon being searched at the Armory a large dagger was found upon his person. A second fight arising, the police arrested Ah Tom, Ah Sam, Ah Lee, Ah Zuck, Lee Song, Yee Jun, Lov Jay, Ah Hung, Yon Fow, Man Sing, and Ah Jim. The two latter were the special objects of Ah Kung's wrath. With the stem of an opium pipe, a heavy piece of bamboo, Ah Kung cut them over the head. The Chinamen did not like to be locked up on so warm a night, and it is quite likely this will be a lesson to them.

FOOTPADS.

John Olin, a sailor, was set upon at 10 o'clock last night by three footpads in the alley in the rear of Fink's saloon at No. 30 Madison street. rear of Fink's saloon at. No. 30 Madison street. They attempted to rob him, but as he resisted they struck him twice on the head with some sharp instrument which inflicted two nasty scalp wounds, and also a cut on the back of the left wrist. No arrests.

John Sheridan was found at the corner of Eldridge court and Wabash avenue last night with his face badly broken in, and his nose split wide open. He claims to have come from Janesville, Wis., and says he boards at the Woodstock House. It was said he had been robbed, but he was too drunk to give any of the particulars. He was sent to the County Hospital.

BURGLARIES.

Shortly after Saturday midnight, Mrs. Ford, the wife of a colored man living at No. 432 State treet, awoke to find a burglar ransacking the apartments. At her approach the fellow ran, and she followed him out upon the street until she met Officer James Kerwin, to whom she sne met officer sames Acrewin, to whom she pointed him out. The burgiar was pursued and captured, and at the Armory was identified as an incorrigible colored thief named William Brown. Forty-five dollars cash and some jewelry which he had stolen from Mrs. Ford's rooms were found in his possession.

Daniel Driscoll was arrested by Officer Cole nan just after having robbed Andrew Nelson of No. 22 North Canal street, of what little change he had about him. He held Nelson up on the sidewalk and forcibly went through his

James Sheriden and Frank McCoon quarreled at 5:39 yesterday afternoon near the corner of Meagher and Canal streets, and in the fight Sheridan badly chewed the second finger of Mclocked up at the West Twelfth Street Station, Sheridan charged with mayhem and McCoon with disorderly conduct.

prith disorderly conduct.

Dr. M. Pomaranc, of No. 610 Canal street, yesterday caused the arrest of Philip Thompson. 16 years of age, upon a charge of assault with intent to rape. The Doctor's daughter is only 5 years of age, and from her condition the Doctor says he has no doubt of Thompson's guilt. The youth lives in the neighborhood, and has hitherto borne a good reputation.

Peter Fries, a newspaper carrier, 22 years of age, and James H. Winfield were found at 1:35 yesterday morning fighting at the corner of Rhodes avenue and Thirty-fifth street over some business difficulty. Both were arrested by Sergt. Arch, and at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station it was found that Winfield had a piece bitten out of his lower lip. Fries was thereupon charged with mayhem.

charged with mayhem.

Albert Smith and Albert Campbell, of No. 160 Fourth avenue, quarreled over a dusky beauty on Fourth avenue to whom both were paying attention, and when Campbell induced the fair one to accompany him in a promenade at Lincoln Park. Smith armed himself with a ponderous bowie-knife and started in pursuit. Campbell ran for his life, and never stopped until he had caused the arrest of his rival by Detectives Ender and Long.

Minor arrests: William Lee, sneaking tobac-co out of Adolph Riechel's store at No. 130 West

Leiter: John Johnson, larceny of a clock from A. Crimer, of No. 238 Sherman street; William Penders and J. Longwich, holding up and rob-bing Peter McCann of \$9 at the corner of Fifth avenue and Harrison street. Thomas Fitzgerald and Patrick Higgins, tenants of a dwelling at No. 218 Carroll avenue, took part in a quarrel which originated among their children at 4 o clock yesterday afternoon. Higgins received a severe scalp wound which pentrated to the skull, and caused the arrest of Fitzgerald. He claims that Fitz came up the back stairs after the dispute had been closed and struck him with an open pocket-knife. The wound, which is about one inch long, was dreased by Dr. Reynolds, and was pronounced not serious.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

The League games of Saturday resulted at ollows: Chicago 11, Boston 2: Cleveland 1, Troy; Worcester 8, Buffaio 0; no game at Cincinnati. At the close of last week's play Chicago had a ead of fourteen games in the char games; Providence second, two games ahead of Cleveland, which led Troy three games, and Worcester was one game further in the rear. James Haley, late catcher of the Dreadnaughts of Chicago, while running bases a week ago Saturday at Cresco, Ia., where he had joined the club of that place, fractured the knee-pan of his right leg, and will be seriously if not permanently incapacitated for ball-playing.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 22.—The Drivi Park Association announce that the fall meeting will occur Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2, and 3. The premiums hung up will amount to \$2,000, and there will be a free-for-all race, together with three running races, in addition to the trots.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Mr. P. Lorillard's horses arrived here to-day on the steamship Helvetis, from Liverpool. They are five in numbys, and include Parole, Falsetto, and Wallenstein.

Latin at Harvard.

A correspondent who signs himself "An Ragishman" writes to ask us what is the pronunciation of Latin now adopted and enforced at Harvard. There is at present no particular method for the pronunciation of Latin now enforced at Harvard. Each Professor instructs his own division after his own presults method. method for the pronunciation of Latin now enforced at Harvard. Each Professor instructs his own division after his own peculiar method. The pronunciation used by Prof. Lane, and called the "Harvard Pronunciation," however, is generally admitted to be the best, and is adopted by most of the instructors and tutors. It probably differs vastly from that generally practiced at the English universities, and perhaps is a carrying out of the so-called "European Pronunciation." At is always broad fike a in fatter; c like a in late; 4 like c in sweet; a like o in boot or hot; a like oo in hoop. The r is always like w in the old manuscripata Some consonants are changed to soften the sound,—for instance, o is changed to k in Cloero and Sciplo. The general rules for the quantity of the syllables are applicable; but in order to determine sceuritely the proper pronunciation a great deal of importance is laid upon the derivations of the words and the correct roots from which they are derived. To a person accustomed to the old English pronunciation the Harvard method seem at first absurd; but, when practiced for a short time, it becomes not only easy, but fascinating. There are a great many peculiar sounds, but these grow upon the ear, and one soon comes to use them quite naturally. The chief merit of the Harvard pronunciation, while it has a soft, musical ring about it which is sure to charm the ear. For years it has been steadily advancing into popular favor at Harvard, until it is now preferred and used almost entirely to the exclusion of all others.

A genuine Shaker medicine—Corbett's Shak-

A genuine Shaker medicine—Corbett's Shakers' Sarsaparilla, for diseases of the blood, liver, and kidneys.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The public will beware of a fraudu-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now be-ing forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Asthma and Hay-Fever Cured by Electro-Medication. An entire new treatment with entirely new results. Relief at once, and cure absolute. Dr. Clesson Pratt, 243 State

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS



FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without caloring, poleone ous oils, acids, or artificial Researce. ALWATS UHFOURS STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTSKATORS OR IMPURIS-TIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have nea-tern as the most delicate, graterial and anterial flavore for thice, poddings, cream, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE, Lake street; James Conroy, charged with obtaining a small sum of money by faise pretenses from the wholesale house of Field & Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

("Sulphur Soap" secured by Letters Patent.)

An incomparable Beautifler of the Complexion.

Invaluable for Pimples, Chafes, Chapped Skin, Rough Skin, Prickly Heat, Flesh Worms, Itch. Hives. Nettle Rash, Severe Itching, Chilblains,



Mosquito Bites, Insect Stings, Ring-worm,' Erysipelds, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Ulcers, and all External Humors and Poisons.

THE WONDERFUL NATIONAL SPECIFIC FOR THE ALLEVIATION AND CURE OF

The fame of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP has extended far and wide; there is protably no city or town in the United States in which its great curative virtues are not known and extolled by living witnesses. The testimonials received for it would fill volumes. Many distinguished Physicians and Members of the Medical Staff of Hospitals and Infirmaries, have tested it, expressed their astonishment with its results, and are now counted among its strongest advocates. Persons using it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs as it answers all the purposes of

SULPHUR BATHS, Being an admirable remedy for Gout and Rhemmatism and a marvelous healer of Ulcor and Old Sores, that resist the operation of Saives and Ointments. See that you get the GENUINE.

as an adjunct to the Toilet produces results obtainable by no other remedy extant. It is scientifically compounded and when used daily, possesses remarkable detersive properties. It is an incomparable Beautifier of the Complexion, eradicating Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, rendering the cuticle White, Clear and Smooth. It clarifies and removes all impurities by its healthful action, while ordinary Cosmetics only disguise and injure the skin. For

HUMORS OF THE SCALP and DANDRUFF it is pre-eminently the most reliable, and the only absolute specific known. It is also a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of **Obnexion**

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Sulphur Soap has been counterfeited, and the public are cautioned to obtain only the genuine, and to observe the only obtain and and, Glenn's Sulphur Soap, with also the above engraving on the cartoon which encloses each cake, without which none is genuine. Ask for Glenn's Sulphur Soap, and take so other. For sale generally by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers, at 25 cts. a cake; 60 cts. a cox, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, sent by mail, prepaid. THE PROPRIETOR WOULD BE PLEASED TO HEAR FROM PERSONS USING GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, Scle Proprietor, 115 Fulton St., N. Y. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in One Minute.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co. Transact a General Banking Business. Buy and Sell first-class Investment Securities. J. S. Bends, County and City Bonds, Railway Bo

nge on London and Paris. ean Circular Letters of Credit furnished for

MINING CARDS. BARBEE & WALKER SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, Silver Reef, Utah. Capital, \$1,000,000; 100,000 Shares, \$10 each. 8. Latham, President; F. A. Fogg, Treasurer; D. L. Loucks, Secretary.

CHRYSOLYTE SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, Leadville, Colorado. Capital, \$10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 each. Principal offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

Office, No. 50 Drexet Building, New York.

FREELAND MINING COMPANY. Clear Creek County, Colorado. Capital, \$5,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$25 each. B. C. McCormick, President; E. W. Willett, Secretar Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. TRON SILVER MINING CO.

Location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado. Capital, \$10,000,000; \$00,000 Shares, \$30 each.
Geo. D. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Sec.
tary,
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. MINER BOY MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of Colorado. Mines on Breeze Hill, near Leadville. PATOCK FULL PAID AND UNASSESSABLE.

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J. B. Chaffee and S. B. Elkins, Trustees. Principal office, No. 115 Broadway, New York. ROBINSON CONSOLIDATED MINING C. Mines at Ten Mile, Summit Co., Colorado.

Capital, \$10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 each. D. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secre-Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. VALLEY FORGE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Bed Rock (near Prescott), Artsons.

HENRY BOOTH, Product. GALUSHA ANDER—
10. Wos-President.
10. Washington-st., Chicago.

"Artsons Illustrated" sent free by G. A. SMITH & CO., Chicago, Ill.

MME. SKOBELEFF. The Details of Her Murder.

Mme. Skobeleff, during her two months' stay in Bulgaria, had devoted her time, money, and energies to the development of lent institutions in different parts of the Principality, and had made numerous excursions with that object, refusing the eslocal authorities, on the ground that she was too well known throught the country to run any risk of molestation. During these expeditions she was only accompanied by a young female attendant, by a faithful and intelli-gent Russian man-servant, named Ivanoff, and by Capt. Uzatis, formerly her son's personal aid-de-camp, who had earned great distinction by his splendid gallantry during the late war, and whom she was accustomed to address as "her son." To this young officer she had upon several occasions presented considerable sums of money for the purpose of enabling one of his brothers, a civil engineer, to erect a mill in Demendere, a village near Philipopolis, but had recently refused an application on his part for a further gift, holding out, however, hopes that she might grant the asked-for subsidy at some future period.

she might grant the asked-for subsidy at some future period.

Mine. Skobeleff had set her heart upon establishing a model farm in East Roumelia, and started by carriage-from Philippopolis for Tchirpan on Sunday, July 18, with the object of purchasing a piece of land suitable to the fulfillment of her project, taking with her 25,000 roubles, which Capt. Uzatis assisted her to pack up in a valise. This month was destined to pay for her purchase. to the fulfillment of her project, taking with her 25,000 roubles, which Capt. Uzatis assisted her to pack up in a valise. This money was destined to pay for her purchase. To avoid the intolerable heat of the summer sun, she commenced her journey at 9 p. m., accompanied by her usual attendants, with the exception of Uzatis, who excused himself, alleging indisposition and the necessity of remaining with his brother, who was also on the eve of departure from Philippopolis. For about half an hour's drive, after quitting the town, Mme. Skobeleff's carriage was closely followed by a vehicle containing Mile. Smolekoff, the directress of the Philippopolis Hospital, and a Russian officer named Petroff; but the two carriages separted at Kemer, close to a stone bridge over the Maritza, on the road to Adrianople. Mme. Skobeleff's carriage had proceeded a few hundred yards further when Ivanoff, who was seated on the box by the coachman, espied Capt. Uzatis a little distance off by the roadside, and turning round toward his mistress, who in the meantime had falled into a doze, awoke her with the announcement that the Captain was approaching the carriage on foot. The old lady ordered the coachman to stop, and leaning out of the window, was expressing her thanks to Uzatis for the trouble he had taken to wish her good-speed on her journey, when he suddenly drew his landjar and cut Ivanoff down. At the same moment four armed men made their appearance and fell upon the attendants with their yataghans. Whilst they were slaughtering the Bulgarian driver and Mme. Skobeleff's maid—upon the former of whom they unflicted fourteen wounds, and upon the latter four terrific slashes, each of which was sufficient to cause death—Uzatis deliberately butchered his aged benefactress, despite her piteous appeals for mercy, and despairing offers of all her money and valuables, if only he would spare her life. He thrust his broad-binded seimitar completely through her body, killing her on the spot, and then proceeded to plunder the corpse, whilst received eight severe wounds, but, when the murderers made off with their booty, he contrived to crawl away, and, after incredible exertions, during which he lost so much blood that he repeatedly fainted, reached the Russian Consulate in Philippopolis about midnight, where he related the horrors of which he was a witness. A detachment of cavalry was at once dispatched to Demendere, whither Uzatis had betaken himself, having previously returned to Philippopolis for the purpose of changing his clotices and concealing his weapons. He and one of his fellow-assasins were in the mill belonging to his brother when he perceived the militia squadron approaching. Forthwith they took horse and galloped off toward the Turkish frontier, but found the high road occupied by a section of infantry, the officer commanding which summoned them? to surrender. Dismounting, they fied up a hillside and took refuge in a narrow glen, where they defended themselves for some minutes with their revolvers against the soldiers pursuing them. Presently, however, seeing himself surrounded on every side, Uzatis put the muzzle of his pistol in his mouth and blew out his brains. His companion was captured alive, as were later on the other three ruffians who had shared in his atrocious enterprise. The valise containing the stolen money has not yet been discovered. Mine. Skobeleff's body, embalmed by order of the Russian Consul-General, will be conveyed to St. Petersburg, via Constantinople and Odessa.

European Longevity.

Some curious statements have been published by an Austrian official, on the data of longevity in Germany and other European countries. It appears from this that there are some 12.800 persons over 90 years of age throughout the whols of Europe, of which number 6.230 are women. In Italy, again, female longevity is superior to male, there being in that country 241 women over 100 years of age, and cmly 160 male centennarians. Allowance being made for the preponderance of women in the population generally, even then, according to these statements, the female sex shows the best average of long life. In Hungary, on the contrary, there are more old men than women, notwithstanding the females outnumber the males. Austria, it seems, has 100 women who are over a century old, while only eighty-six men are as agred. The most interesting fact, however, in these data is the superior longevity of the Germans as compared with the Sclaves; thus, among the Germans of Upper Austria and Salzburg there are 11½ per cent of this population who come under the catalog of old people, while among the Sciaves of Galicia the percentage

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of Financial Events in Chicago Last Week.

The Produce Markets Active and Generally Stronger-Provisions Unsteady.

Unusual Strength in Oats and Corn-Wheat Higher in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago banks made liberal shipments of cui rency last week to the country. The movement was heavy enough to threaten the speedy ex-haustion of their reserves of currency, especial haustion of their reserves of currency, especially as next to nothing was drawn from New York in the way either of gold or currency. The quotation of New York exchange remained all the week at 80c@\$1.25 per \$1,000 discount, with most of the transactions at \$1.00. There was no hardening tendency to be seen in the rates for money, which remained at 3@5 per cent on call and 5@7c per cent on time. Bankers here expect a steadily-improving demand for money and a better scale of rates. Transactions in local and other securities were interrupted by the Knights Templar ties were interrupted by the Knights Temple festivities. Chicago, Burington & Quincy 4s sold at 92%; St. Paul 7s at 112; Chicago 7s of 1895 at 122; and the 4%s at 104.

Bank clearings for the week were \$32,218,000, against \$20,582,000 for the corresponding week

The Public adds its testimony that the spect lating public,—the people who buy beyond their ability to hold safely and strongly,—have been doing but little in the market for months. long decline in the spring disheartened and drove away men of that sort, and, as we suggested when that decline was in progress, the men who engineered it thereby killed the goose that would otherwise have faid many speculative eggs in the summer and fall. A public to buy stocks when the operators want to unload, a public that can be forced or frightened out of stocks when the operators want to buy, has not appeared since March. The great operators can pass their stocks over to each other, or hold fast to them, as they please. But there is no large body of stocks that can now be gathered in by any ordinary break, nor is there any change at present to get rid of the stocks on hand, except after a sustained and prolonged upward move-ment. The course of the market seems to indicate that the great operators have come to the conclusion that the situation is as we have de-scribed it, and have determined to act accord-ingly. A public must be cultivated, and, therefore, severe reactions must be prevented, and the market steadily sustained until people become familiarized with the present and even a higher range of prices. After a time, perhaps, a public may come forward to, take the stocks away from the present holders, and then it will be time to look out for another collapse. There can be no shearing until a new crop of lambs has been raised, and the weather last spring was such as to render the lambs particularly scarce this summer.

this summer.

Although the Missouri Pacific consolidation has been capitalized for \$30,000,000, only \$12,374,500 of stock are to be issued, and the remainder is to be used in paying for additional branches and building other roads. The present issue of stock will be divided as follows: Missouri Paci-fic, \$8,00,000; Kansas City & Eastern, \$306,000; Lexington & Southern, \$1,050,000; St. Louis, Kansas City & Arizona, \$1,158,500, and Kansas City & Leavenworth, \$1,800,000; total, \$12,374,500 The St. Louis & Lexington, which is included in the consolidation, does not receive any new stock. These six roads have a mileage of 589 miles, with a bonded debt of about \$20,000,000, equal to a little over \$32,000 per mile. The stock is represented at the rate of \$21,000 per mile. It is claimed that this capitalization is very moderate, as the Missouri Pacific is earning \$6,000,000 annually, and could pay a dividend upon \$20,000 of stock. The New Orleans & Pacific, Texas Pacific, and Missouri Pacific will be soon permanently listed on the

large falling off, which will check speculation, and the stock may be quoted thereon five to ten points lower without interfering with the other

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

By the Mining Associated Press.

New YORK, Aug. 22.—The Mining Boards were busy yesterday, Amle being the leading feature, declining from 86 to 74 under well-authenticated reports that the mine had "prepared". It prosped. reports that the mine had "petered." It reacted and closed at 77. Sales for the day were 85,800 shares; for the week, 710,000 shares. Closing

-1	runted for one moont	trained outston Clost
	official quotations:	1
1	Amie 77	Calaveras 5
4	Auburn135	Lucerne 1
-1	Battle Creek 314	South (311) '14
1	Bald Mountain 26	La Crosse 3
1	Bassick	Bult DomingoSU
1	Chrysolite 71/6	Parker De Steet
3	Consol'd Virginia 350	
1		Bulwer31
1	Crowell 13	Imperial 5
-1	Copper Knob 39	Leadville 6
3	Durango: 38	California24
.1	Horn Silver 10%	
	Cotumbia Consol'd 334	Eureka 16
	Little Chief 434	Granville 1
7	Mono	Buckeye 3
	Hukill	Climax 19
	Goodshaw110	Bonenza Chief 8
	Robinson Consol'd1000	Red Elephant 9
	Silver Nugget	Tuscarora 2
	Great Kastern 60	Placer 7
	Findley 23	

Bullion receipts from mines yesterday, \$36,582;
for the week, \$27,800. Little Chief shipments
now average only about sixty tons daily.
Chrysolite shipped eighty-two tons Friday.
Dunderberg shipped \$1,245 last week, leaving
100 sacks of ore on hand. Late reports from the
Spring Valley Hydraulic Indicate that it is not
the valuable property its promoters represented.

Spring Valley Hydraulic indicate that it is not the valuable property its promoters represented.

A San Francisco special says: "The delay in opening the crosscuts on the 250-foot level of the Union and the consequent disposition to realize caused a break in Comstock shares Saturday. The buils predict an early change for the better, while the bears claim the end of the deal, which was made by Flood in honor of the arrival and for the bears claim the end of the deards."

A Salt Lake special says: "The smelter of Williams & Latey, at Milford. Beaver County, is running successfully, and will prove a permanent builton producer. Work on the New Alice, Butte, Montana, is progressing rapidly. The twenty stamp-mill is in operation, and is producing \$10,000 weekly. Ontario shipped during the week \$35,800; Horn Silver, \$20,000; total shipments of all mines for the week, \$400,000."

A Tucson special says: "The Tombstone Mill and Mining Company shipped \$24,000 in builion during the week; Contention, \$16,000; Tiptop, \$24,600."

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time last wear.

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
the same of	J880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, bris	5,764	7,340	4.797	4,730
Whent, bu	70, 130	129,696	95.581	187,318
Corn, bu	481,912	288,015	187,946	841, 100
Oats, bu	90,273	107,796	85,900	60,211
Kye, bu	10,979	25,515	2.465	65.34
Bariey, bu	10,204	12,750	2.92	8,332
Grass seed, hs	087,196	201.565	237,257	264,910
Flaxseed, Bs	1,902,965	1,606,000	145,400	1,272,93
Broom-corn, Bs		2,340	1,821	
Cured meats, Ds	757,740	463,5ek	3,879,837	8,870
Beef, tcs	101,140	and of	9/019/091	2,068,341
Beef, bris		*******	40	10
Pork, bris		160	489	40
Lard, 38	25,40	216,500	435,200	650
Tallow, Ds	51,867	46.(04)	71,200	885,200
Butter, hs	243,547	190,744	225,700	184,910
Live hogs, No	17.291	12.982	5.112	190,400
Cattle, No	4.811	2.990	3.176	4,147
Sheep, No	1,238	709		2,281
Hides, Ds	137,620	88,970	20,775	34)
Highwines, brls	201,000	541		182,825
Wool, Bs	383,814	67,130	162,645	50
Potatoes, bu	621	65	102,040	83,313
Coal, tons	4,741	870	********	. (1)
Har. tons	90	6	1,040	1,322
Lumber, m	6,220	3.848	0 34	5
Shingles, m	5,199	60.	3,543	2,912
Sait, bris	2,416		258	700
Delle Ditterresser	4	19,410	4,610	1.687

bu; oata, 41,650 bu; corn-meal, 1,684 pkgs; rye, 15,400 bu; malt, 4,000 bu; pork, 421 bris; beef. 774 bris; cut meats, 2,448 pkgs; lard, 3,275 tos; whisky, 214 bris.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 23,000 bris; wheat, 225,000 bu; corn, 225,000 bu.

The following table exhibits the number of cars of each grade of wheat inspected late store in this in this city f

180.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
		7	138	24
9	6	1	200	6
2 396	2.806	3.396	1,572	22
1,100	1,486	1,141	206	197
221	433	306	84	100

Total, cars. Of the 3.843 cars received so far this m 2,674 cars were winter, which inspected as follows: No. 1, 60 cars; No. 2, 1,566 cars; No. 3, 868 cars; rejected, 167 cars; no grade, 13 cars.

The following were the shipments of provis

ions from this city during the times nar The exports of provisions from the seaboard including New Orleans, for the week ending Aug. 14 included 5,760 bris pork, 3,581 bris beef 5,391,529 lbs lard, 14,456,526 lbs hog-meat, 8,676,817 lbs cheese, and 1,656,738 lbs tallow.

The following were the aggregate exports from seven Atlantic seaboard ports from Nov. 1 to Aug. 7: 1879-780, 1878-779, 56,961,800 641,583,110 641,583,110 274,786,883 Pork, lbs. Bacon, lbs. Lard, lbs... .1,018,470,636 974,677,813

Mr. W. L. Hubbard, of this city, furnishes the following information concerning the condition and prospects of the broom-corn crop. The reports have been received direct from the growing districts during the past ten days. They ining districts during the past ten days. They indicate that the crop of broom-corn is sufficient severely from the protracted drought and the ravages of chinch-bugs. The damage appears to have been greatest in Illinois and Nebraska. The crops of Kansas and Ohio promise to be fair, though smaller than last year.

The returns are given below: The returns are given below:

The returns are given below:

Illinois—Humboldt, Coles Co.—W—ther too dry, and it is feared there will not be over one-third or one-half eron. Arcola—Farmers look for a medium carly cron and consider the late planting a failure; yield smaller. Tuscola—Little change as compared with 187k. Bement, Pintt Co.—Broom-corn looks very well, but red; acreage reduced 100 acres. Galva, Henry Co.—Crop light. Woodhull reports an increase of one-quarter in area. No gain in Knox County; needs rain badly. Belvidere, Boone Co.—Light yield and backward.

Missouri—Chilicothe—Acreage more than to 1879; crop looks better than last year, and will come in early. Catawba—Crop damaged by chinch-bugs and dry weather; estimate about one-quarter of a crop. Burdett—Number of acres in Boles and Cass Counties smaller than in 1879; yield reduced about one-half by drought. The number of tons in these counties will not exceed one-third of that of last year.

Iowa—In Essex and Montgomery Counties the crop will probably be about the same all last year. In Page County accessed at 187.

Nebraska—Hastings—Crop is almost a failure. The broom—corn is dying at roots, and red on top. Acreage increased about one-half, but it is donbiful ince-half as much is raised as was in 1879. Juniata and Bioomington—Almost complete failure. Wahoo—About the same. Brush is not so heavy, but looks good.

Kansas—Winneshiek, MoPhereon County—Crop

About the same. Brush is not so heavy, but looks good.

Kansas—Winneshiek, McPherson County—Crop not over one-half. Killed by drought. Linsburg, McPherson County—Early corn turns out well, late planting badly. About 5,100 acres in the county, against 5,100 in 1878. Beloit, Mitcheil County—Acrease smaller, but yield and quality nearly as good as last year. Baxter Springs, Cherokee County—Condition good, acreage less.

Ohlo—Urbana—Acreage reduced one-quarter, and crop is lae. Hamilton—Brush is short. Acreage cut down one-half and the county—about one-half as much corn on hand as last year. Frankfort—Less planted; crop may average about same as in 1879 if weather is favorable henceforth. Chillicothe—Acreage reduced 200 acres to 1,300 acres. Prospects fair if frost is late.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following:

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following:

From all the accounts of the wheat crop in the United Kingdom, now being harvested, the acreage will be less than for the last fifteen years, and the out-turn irregular: In some localities good and in others mediocre. The indications are that the homegrown wheat will require to be supplemented by Ha-02.000 to 12.00.000 of foreign wheat to meet the annual consumption of the Kingdom was estimated at 21.30.000 but the himself of the required in the himself of the himself of the required imports of wheat into France of the foregoing estimate as a basis, the foreign estimate of the required imports of wheat into France during the welve months to end July 31, 1881, are put at 53,40,000 but of wheat has been during the welve months to end July 31, 1881, are put at 53,40,000 but of wheat, American measure.

The International Corn Market was opened at Vienna. Austria, on the 18th inst. Statistics of the crops of the Austrian Empire estimate their condition, taking 100 as the average, as follows: Wheat, 35; rye, 57; barley, 102; outs, 167. The quantity available for export, reckoned in centals, is estimated at 5,000,000 wheat, 6,00,000 rye, 4,100,100 outs.

Spain will have wheat for export, but only to a limited extent. Italy will be an importer of wheat and maize to a limited extent. The Danublan Principali-

Spain. Portugal. Algeria. Egypt. Haly, and the Danubian Principalities have all good cereal cropa. Spain will have wheat for export, but only to a limited extent. Italy will be an importer of wheat and maize to a limited extent. The Danubian Principalities, with a good wheat crop, have had 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 to available for export.

The accounts of the Russian cereal crops continue contradictory.

What British India will have to export from the wheat crop to be harvested in April. 1831, or Australia, New Zeaisand, and Chili will have of wheat to export from the crop me have the strain of the contradictory.

The Canadian spring wheat crop of 1890 is estimated to be 18 to 33 per cent under average.

The wheat crop of Belgium has good promise for 1890. The funoris of wheat into Belgium during the five months ended May 31, 1881, were 340,000 qrs. equal to 5.72,000 bu, or 630,000 bu is 1830, same time, were 2,200,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and trregularly stronger. The Liverpool quotation was is
higher on lard, and the local hog market was steady,
while the recent flurry here was about over. Lard
and meats were stronger, but fell back towards the
close of the session. Mess pork was again somewhat
nervous. There was a sharp advance in new, while a
few buying orders were being filled, and fell back
afterwards. Old pork was firmer, but relatively
steady. Parties in the trade are now speculating on few buying orders were being filled, and fell back afterwards. Old pork was firmer, but relatively steady. Parties in the trade are now speculating on the hog prospects. Some of the best informed say it is not probable that hogs will average less than \$4.50 for the winter, which would make present prices on new staff not very much too high. The summer packing of this city to date is reported at \$2.15,000 hogs, against 1.32,000 to same date to read \$2.15,000 hogs, against 1.32,000 to same date to read \$2.15,000 hogs, against 1.32,000 to same date to read \$2.15,000 hogs, against 1.32,000 to same date to read \$2.15,000 hogs, against 1.32,000 to same date to read \$2.15,000 hogs, against 1.32,000 to same date to read \$4.15,000 hogs, against 1.32,000 hog

	ribs.	ders.			
pot, boxed pot, boxedeptember, boxed	- 8.60	\$5.45 5.65 5.65 5.65	\$8.40 8.60 8.60 8.60	\$8.65 8.85 8.85 8.85	
Short ribs, seller Sep- onz clears quoted a lumberlands, Signistic weet-pickled hams quarace; green hams, sam Bacon quoted at Signis- hort ribs, 932% of or sill canvasced and packer GHEASE—Quiet. We ellow at 94 style. BEEF—Wus quiet at to or extra mess, and \$132 TALLOW+Quiet and \$4350c for country.	t \$8.20 l boxed; oted at he aver- bisc for hort cle 1. quote 88.25@8.5 DG-21.00	oose an long cu 10 s 10	d 88.40 t hams, c for 17 sic. rs, 846 illige fo t 5465 ness, 88	boxed; 96.9%c; 816 av- 19c for r hams, 4c and	

time last year:

| RECEIPTS. | SRIPMENTS. |

LATER. Saturday afternoon the leading grain markets were a shade easier. The trading was light. Wheat closed at 19% c seller October, and corn at 40% for Septem-ber, and 41% for October.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was quiet. The market is quoted stronger in consequence of the unfavorable crop reports. Following are the quotations: BUTTER—Prices differed but slightly from those current on the earlier days of the week. The feeling was irm, the continued good demand and the face that stocks are well cleaned up inducing a confiden feeling among holders. Fancy crea at 25@27c and find buvers at those fi

BAGGING—Nothing new was developed in this market. There was a good degree of activity in trade and former quotations were being realised. We re-CHEESE—There was not much "snap" to trade. The demand was active enough, but buyers are not uite ready to pay the advanced views of holders

Low grades.

COAL—Was dull. The recent advance has caused a marked falling off in orders. Many consumers who in past years have made it a practice to buy their winter's supply during the summer will now only or-

Herring—Scaled, # hox. California saumon, be-bris. FRUITS AND NUTS—Business at improvement, but desilers anticipate dinarity active fall trade, and despi-quiet the feeling is cheerful. Val somewhat unsettled condition, and v as follows:

Dates.

Pigs, layers.

Turkish prunes, old.

Turkish prunes.

Raisins, layers.

Raisins, London layers.

Raisins, Jose Muscatel.

Zante currants. Apples, evaporated.
Apples, Eastern.
Peaches, unpared, halves.
Raspberries.
Blackberries, new.
Pitted cherries.
NUTS.

Patent cut-loaf...
Crushed...
Powdered...
Granniated standard...
Do, not standard...
A standard...
A No. 2.
Extra C...
C No. 1.
Yeilow... Nutmers. 35 6405

11A1 — Was alow and easy. New is freely offered, and buyers are not taking much, fearing it will not keep long. The local trade is supplied with new hay. Quotations:

No. 1 timothy. ¥ ton. \$12.06812.0

No. 2 timothy. ¥ ton. \$12.06812.0

Mixed. \$11.50

Upiand prairie. \$11.00

No. 1 orsirie. \$9.00

Slough. \$6.502 7.00 Dry sinted. \$\psi\$ 1. 12568135
Dry flint. 11
Sheep petts, wool estimated. 11
Sheep petts, wool estimated were very firm. Trade continues active at the following prices:
Carbon. Estimate. 12
Carbon. Ilid degrees test. 12
Carbon. Ilid degrees test. 13
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white 149
Bo, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white 149
Lard. cxira. 15
Lard. No. 1 55
Lard. No. 1 55
Lard. No. 1 55
Linseed. nw 55
Linseed. nw 55
Sperm. 130
Westsfoot oil. strictly pure. 15
Nestsfoot oil. strictly pure. 15

Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees.

Gasoline, 87 degrees.

POTATOES—Were in small-local request at \$1.256

POTATOES—Were in small-local request at \$1.256

POTATOES—Were in small-local request at \$1.256

Sweet potatoes are quoted at \$3.564.00 per bri.

Sweet potatoes are quoted at \$3.564.00 per bri.

POULTRY AND GAME—Was duil and easy. Old chickens were \$6.250 per B. and springs \$2.062.00 er dos. The offerings were only fair. Prairie chickens were duil at \$2.092.20 per doz. The offerings were rather large and the weather hot.

SEEDS—Timothy was active and closed a shade firmer. The receipts were heavy, and the market sagged a fittle early, but recovered under the brisk demand for seed. Sales were reported at \$1.9762.11, prime closing at \$2.1962.1256. September sold at \$1.9762.11, prime closing at \$2.1962.11, prime closing at \$2.1962.11,

LIVE STOCK. 111,467 77,050 68,350 45,105 42,378 2,117 1,089 1,786 4,471 8,176 6,247 3,132 5,640 5,949 5,112

ber of first and second-class cattle were offered than were ever betore seen in our market during a week in August, and had it not been that there was a more than ordinarily good demand for the English market, the course of prices would very likely have been in the other direction. The extreme hot weather was the cause of the restricted local demand. Both butchers and canners net with some losses early in the week from that cause, and consequently the demand from the local trade has been less than usual. For stockers there washonly a very limited demand, and prices were to a great extent nominal at \$2.5%. The extreme range of cales was \$1.398.00%, inferior grades sold at \$1.398.2.5%, while the ounded very superior steers are sold as \$1.398.00%. Most of the trading was done at a \$1.398.2.5% while the ounded very superior steers are sold. 30 for grades suited to the window of the steel of the sold of the sold of the sold of the steel of the sold of

and the yards were QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450
4.75@5.00 Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1.450 hs and upwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine,fat,well-formed steers, weighing 1.50 to 1.450 hs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1.50 to 1.500 hs.
siedium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weighing 1.650 to 1.530 hs.
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 5.60 to 1.530 hs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 6.00 to 1.000 hs.
Texans. 4.10@4.40 3.60@3.90 rerans. Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, 1.75@2.25

quote poor to best grades at 8.00.4.25.

Expected Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Example Tribuna.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—CATTLE—Usual Saturday dullness prevailed: supply very scant and only small local trade. Receipts, 40; shipments, 1009. HOGS—Active and higher: Yorkers and Baltimores, 4,5006.30; butchers' to fancy, \$5.30 65.35. Receipts, 3,400; shipments, 3,000. CINCINNATI. O., Aug. 21.—Hoos—Quiet; common, 44.0944.0; light, 84.554.00; packing, 84.8564.25; butchers, 55.2565.45. Receipts, 70; shipments, 715.

LUMBER. The cargo marvet Saturday was active and firm. Piece-stuff advanced to \$9.0069.25, and inch was stronger. Shingles were also quoted firm, with a lively call for them. The market was strengthened by the action of the yard-dealers. They advanced nearly the whole list. About 15 cargoes were sold, leaving the docks bare. Following is the list of cargo quotations:

BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Aug. II.—FLOUR—Quiet; Minnesota extras, family, old stock, medium, \$4.75@3.69; do, clear, \$5.63@6.75; do, straight, \$6.00@6.75; Ohio new wheat, \$5.50; St. Louis new and old wheat, \$5.75 &6.25; winter and spring wheats, \$5.75@7.75. Ryeflour dull at \$4.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active; rejected wheat, depot, 254,625c; No. 3 elevator, Elol; No. 2 red August, 81,055 bid, 81,074 asked; September, 81,075 bid, 81,074 asked; September, 81,075 bid, 81,074 asked; September, 81,075 bid, 81,074 asked; November, 81,085 bid, 81,074 asked; Corn—Good demand; white Western, on track, 525,c; rejected, do, 50;c; sail mixed. Aurust, 5154 bid, 525,c nsked; September, 525,c bid, 505,c asked; October, 525,c bid, 505,c asked; No. 2 do, 565,c; rejected, 525,c bid, 505,c asked; No. 2 do, 70,c bid, 505,c bid, 505 Disc.
[PETROLEUM—Firm: refined, 8c bid.
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.00s1.10.
HEXCHIPTS—Flour, 2530 bris; wheat, 109,000 bu; corn, 43,00 bu; oxia, 5,000 bu; sorn, 5,000

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. Aug. 21.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat opened excited and higher, but closed lower; No. 2 red, 2007/1/27/10 cash; 20/4097/40 August; 21/402/1/27/20 September; 21/4097/40 August; 21/402/1/27/20 Cotoker; 21/4097/40 November; 21/4097/40 November; No. 3 do, 80/87/40; No. 4 do, 80/407/40 cash; 25/40 Cotober; 25/40/20 Corn firm and higher; 25/40/20 Cotober; 25/40/20 Corn firm and higher; 25/40/20 Cotober; 25/40/20 November; Ste December; 35/40/20 Cotober; 25/40/20 Corn firm and higher; 25/40/20 Cotober; 25/40/20 Corn firm and higher; 25/40/20 Cotober; 25/40/20 Cotob

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 21.—FLOUR—Unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and strong: No. 1 Western winter red, spot and August, flowed/1974; September, flow/gl.1674; October, flowed/1984; November, flow/gl.1994. Corn—Western higher and in-setting: Western mixed.

er, 52e; October, 53:353/4c; November, 525/2524/c

HAY-Uncanged. PROVISIONS-Not quote BUTTER-Firm; prime i BUTTER-FIRM; prime to discover the Market Ma

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; superfine, \$3.0063.25; XX, \$4.0064.25; XXX, \$4.5064.75; high grades, \$4.87\465.75.

HAY-Higher; prime, \$19.00@20.00; choice, \$21.00@ PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; held at \$16.50.
Lard higher; tierce refined held at \$0.1549.25; keg. \$9.75. Bulk meats scarce and firm: shoulders, 6 \$69.56. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, 6 \$60.56. Bulk means—Sugar-cured, 10 \$40.56. Bulk means to prime, lower, at 65c.

Rice quiet and weak; Louise.

Scotter.

BRAN—Dull, weak, and lower, at 65c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 21.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western supers, \$5,5064.00; common extras, \$4,0064.75; Wisconsin extra, \$4,2565.25; Minnesota do. \$5,0067.00; winter wheats: Ohio and Michigan, \$5,2565.75; Indiana and Illinois, \$5,0066.60; St. Louis, \$5,7566.25; spring wheat patents, \$6,5068.75; winter do, \$6,0067.75.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 566258c.
Oats firm; No. I and extra white at 44c; No. 2 white at 45c; No. 3 white at 45c. Rye, \$1,00.

RETERENCE Choice Western creameries, 25627c; choice BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 25:27c; choice ladle-packed, 18:20c; common to good, 15:217c, EGGS—Western fresh, 14:215c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 10:000 bris; corn, 83,000 bu; wheat,

14,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 370 bris.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 370 bris.
WOOL—Quiet: Obio and Pennsylvania. 44948c;
Wichigan, 45848c; Wisconsin, 45945/c; combing and delaine, 45835c; unwashed; combing, 27835c; medium Indiana and Kentucky, 85848c; tub-washed, 30c; pulled, 49635c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 21.-FLOUR-Quiet and stronger.

GRAIN-Wheat strong; opened, advanced 1/6011/60; closed quiet; unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 1 Milwaukee, 83/60; No. 2 do. 913/60; August, 913/60; September, 83/60; October, 205/60; No. 3 do, 820; No. 4 do, 710; rejected nominal. Corn strong; No. 2 at 40/60. Oats higher; No. 2 20/3/60. Rye in good demand; No. 1 at 730. Barley in good demand; No. 2 spring, 750.

Phovisions—Quiet and unchanged; mess pork, \$17.50 cash, September; \$17.60 October. Prime steam

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged; mess pork, \$17.50 cash, September; \$17.60 October. Prime steam lard, \$8.30 cash and September; \$2.38 October. Hogs—Steady; \$4.506.5; \$2.80 October. Hogs—Steady; \$4.506.5; \$2.80 October. Hogs—Steady; \$4.506.5; \$2.80 October. Hogs—Province of Duffalo, \$4.65%. Hogs—Province of Duffalo, \$4.65%. Hogs—Province of Duffalo, \$4.600 octs, \$4.600

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 21.—COTTON—Strong and

CINCINNATI. O., Aug. 21.—COTTON—Strong and higher at 1134c.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter, 94@95%c; No. 2 amber, 90@92c. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 42@43c. Oats stronger; No. 2 mixed, 31c. Rye in good demand; No. 2 at 85c. Barley scarce and firm; in good demand; No. 2 access. Barley scarce and min, No. 2 fail; 90.
PROVISIONS—Pork held out of market at \$16.003 l6.50. Lard firm at \$8.00. Bulk meats steady at \$1.00. Bacon firm at \$1.75 @9.75 @10.25.
WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.08.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; amber Michigan, 97%c; No. 2 red Wabash., spot, 97%c; August, 97%c; No. 2 red Wabash., spot, 97%c; August, 97%c; September, 98c; October, 98%c; November, 99%c; No. 3 red Wabash, 91%c; rejected, 97%c; No. 2 red mixed, 95%c. Corn stronger; bigh mixed, 44c; No. 2, spot, 43%c; August, 43%c; September, 44c; October, 44%c; rejected, 42%c. Oats firm; No. 2, spot, 31c; September, 38%c.

HECKIPTS—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 115,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—The Price Current reports: GRAIN—Wheat. Receipts, 22,182 bu; shipments, 86,50 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, 81c; September, 81c; No. 3 cash, 734c; September, 734c. Corn—Receipts, 739 bu; shipments none; firm; No. 2, cash, 774c; September, 284c. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales 20,-000 Du; No. 2 bard Duluth at \$1.04% for the year. Corn strong: sales 38.000 bu No. 2 at 47% to arrive; 8,000 bu do at 47%; 17,000 bu do at 47%; 8,000 bu at 47% Au-gust. Cats scarce and nominal. DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 21.—FLOUB—Quiet, GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white, 97c; August, 98%c; september, 95%c bid; October, 95%c; No. 2 white, 92%c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA. Aug. 21.—GRAIN—Corn firm: high-mixed, 83966394c; mixed, 839394c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 white, 296294c. Bye firm and higher; No. 2, 77c. Highwines—Strong at \$1.08.

OSWEGO, Aug. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn—Market dull; Duluth, 4%650c.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Ang. 21.—Business moderate with packing houses to-day, and jobbing trade fair, for Saturday. Cotton goods in steady demand at first hands. Prints in irregular demand. Ginghams continue active, and dress goods doing fairly. Men's wear woolens in rather better demand.

The Bulletin says: "Two thousand pieces of dress silks will be offered at auction Wednesday next."

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11%; low middling, 9%; net receipts, 81 bales; gross, 240; sales, 2,500; tock, 31,000. GALVESTON, Aug. 21.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10%c; low middling, 10%c; net receipts, 39 bales; exports coastwise, 124; sales, 419; stock, 2,755. PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM—Quiet: crude firmer at \$1.10% at Parker's for shipment; refined, \$1/c, Philadelphia delivery.
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 21.—PETBOLEUM—Unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 9c. MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO THE FAIR SEX



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Cures Lencorrhea, Painful Menstruntion, Ulceration, Ovarian Diseases, all diseases known as Female. Weakness, Used in England for years as a Periodical and Hegn-lating Pill. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Prica, 81,00 per box, or six boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail free of postage, securely sealed. He was the work of the United States. The GRAY MEDICINE CO.

Mecnanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
Wholesale Agents for the United States.

Wholesale Agents for the United States.

Wholesale Agents for the United States. WAN SCHAACK. STEVENSON & CO., Agents, 22 and 94 Lake-st., corner Dearborn.



THE untold miseries that remain from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. The way have a leviated and cured the may be alleviated and cured the may be alleviated and cured. The substitute of the may be alleviated and cured the may be alleviated and cured. The substitute of the man and t

Association.

Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bultinch-st., Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all discases requiring skill and experi-THYSELF. MISCELLANEOUS.

NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chrohic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay

BAILBOAD TITE-TABLE . ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

accommodations apply at 40 and 60 Clari Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office northeast corner Randolph and State-sta.), Pal House, 75 Canai-st., and at the depots

uque Day Ex. via Clinton. uque Night Ex. via Clinton. ha Night Express

8:15 a m 7:30 pm 4:15 pm 10:30 a 4:45 pm 10:30 a

For suburban trains, get local time-card & Clark-Pullman Hotel Cars are run through between Cago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sieners of the Council Bluffs, and Pullman Bluffs, and Pullman Siepers on 9:15 p. m. train to be an No other road runs Pullman or any other forms total cars west of Chicago.

Galesburg Passenger.
Nebraska Express.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express.
Dubuner's Grove Accommodat'n
Pacific Fast Express.
Kansas & Colorado Ex.
Kansas City & Texas Fast Line
Aurora Sunday Passenger ora Passenger.
rora Passenger.
aha Night Express.
xas Night Express.
assa City & St. Joe Night Exceport & Dubuque Express.
dnesday & Saturday Theatre

611:15 pm 10:15 pm

Milwaukee Fast Mail.

Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex. 5.00 pm 16.20 am

Streen Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains

Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains

Milwaukee, Madison, Frairie du

Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex. 9.00 pm 17.00 am

Chien, Iowa, and Jakota Ex. 9.00 pm 17.00 am

Milwaukee, Madison, and Frairie

du Chien Express. 10:00 am 17.00 am

Milwaukee, Madison, and Frairie

du Chien Express. 10:00 am 17.00 am

Libertyville Accommodation 5:15 pm 8:25 am

Elsin Express. 9.56 am 4:15 pm 8:25 am

Byron I assenger. 5:10 pm 8:25 am

Sunday Fassenger 5:10 pm 8:56 am

Sunday Fassenger 5:00 pm 10:00 am All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Par and Minneapoits are good either via Madison an Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse and Winosa.

Hilnois Central Railroad.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-s.
Ticket Office, 121 Handolph-st. near Clark. Grand
Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express.... *12:30 pm * 2:30 pm Chleage, Rock Island & Pacific Rallread Depot, corner of Van Bures and Sherman-sta. Teles Offices, Sc Clark-sta, Sherman House, Palmer House Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madiso.

Davenport & Peoria Express. 10:00 am 2:30 pm Council Bluffs Fast Express. 12:30 pm 2:30 pm 2:30 pm 10:30 pm 10: Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secondTicket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of ligadolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer Hoss.

Leave. | Arriva

Pittaburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. E.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.
Leave. | Arriva.

Leave. | Arriva

Leave. Arriva

Chicago & Eastern Illinote Railroad
(Danville Route.)
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st. Paimer House, Grand Pecilic Hotel. Trains leave from Depot corner of Archer and Stewart-avs. Leave. | Arriva

Mail & Express. 8:00 a m 8:00 pm Night Express. 9:00 pm 19:00 pm Valparsiso Accomm'dat'n—leave and arrive cor Ashiand-av &:24d 15:30 pm 19:30 a m

Racine, Milwankee, Sheboyani, Mintwod (dally 1) a 13 Sturday Boat don't leave until.

Night b'ts for Milwie, & Chues, & Frid. 7 pm, & Satis p Ludington, Manistee, &c., Sat. & Sundy excepted, a Kewannee, Ahnepee, &c., Tues, & Frid. 7 pm, & Frid. 3 Grand Haven, Muskegon, G. Rapida, &c. (daily). Pror Green Bay, &c., Tuesday and Friday.

For Secanaba & Lake Superior Towns, Tuesday, p. Othor & Docks foot of Michaeles.

DETRO
IO. Nebra
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and bar
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H. J. We
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CH. Birck
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B. Locke
W. Rust
or Chami
L. C. B.
George
John M.
Brother
Cleared
Jay Gou
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Sp
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Pacific, A
DownArrive
Kimble,
Cleared
Fescan
Fred
Aprin Co
Ficetwin
Cleared

A Light Sabbath-Day for News Along the Docks.

The Progress That Is Being Made in Raising the Canal-Steamer Montauk.

Communication from the Milwankee Chamber of Commerce Concerning a Harber of Refuge at That Pert.

HOME GATHERINGS.

DOCK NOTES.

Capt John A. Reid, one of the oldest and most prominent sailors on the lakes, mourns the loss of his wife, who died at her residence, No. 57 North Lin-coin street, resierday after a lingering illness. He has the heartfelt sympathy of the seafaring commity in his sad bereavement.

Instanton along the docks were very quiet yesterday.

Among the strivers jectory in the which has not been here for four years. The ressel had trouble concerning a cargo of wheat in the Welland Canal, and the owner laid her up at St. Catherines in consequence. The supposition is that the intrans tired and allowed the vessel to go.

About 30 clock Saturday afternoon the score Radical and propeller Champiain were brought in collision with National E evator, South Branch.—collision bead "it is termed by turmen generally. The Radical lost her jibboom, and the Champiain had her pantry scooped clean.

Tesicray a steam-pump was placed on the steam mai-boat Montauk, and showlers were placed on board to remove to the Montauk were carried away by the collision with the Buckeye.

The fur Haserman arrived here yeaterday from Silvaukee with the Inter-Geean Company's barred lives the substances tags on the lakes.

The steam-barred George Dunbar carries a Hancock enignia show her sunke-stack that may be considered dendedly satirical.

on a porton half battlete on her stern, so report ays.

On sturday the schooner Stronach was towed to Riverlade, the schooner Kitty Grant to Hammond, and the schooner Lavinda to a down-town dock at south Chicago. All were lumber-laden.

The tury Louie Dote towed a schooner laden with imber to South Chicago yesterday.

A drunken row occurred on the steam pleasure years fred Wild yesterday. One J. P. Boyle took a wim in the river because of the disturbance. It is thought that the ill-fated propeller Irousides will be afost again in a few weeks. At present she lies upon the bottom a few miles outside of Grand days.

NOTES FROM ABROAD. the following communication will speak for itself

The following communication will speak for itself, eithout the necessity of comment:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHARREN OF COMMENCE, MILWAUKER, Aug. 18.—
As you have doubtless noticed, a movement is on foot to secure an appropriation from Congress to make a harbor of refuge of part of Milwaukee Bay by extending a pier southward about 6,000 feet from the North Point, just south of the Water-Works, so as to cover the entrance to the inside harbor in north-eastering aids, and thereby, in addition, make a perfect harbor of refuge about three-quarters of a mile wide and the whole length of the proposed break-water, that vessels could sail into with perfect safety and find secure anchorage in any gale. I send you a pen-tracing of a map made by 00. Houston which will fully litustrate the proposed improvement. Such a breakwater can be built for 864,000. The proposition is that the city would accept this in lieu of a reimbursement of the money expended upon the Straight Cut, and, as it is an improvement for the benefit of the whole commerce of Lake Michigan, it is believed that, under the circumstances, Congress will not hesitate to authorise the work. The River and Harbor act of Congress au horises an examination and survey, and estimate of cost, and calls for information as to its utility and the benefits to be derived from it by the general commercial and navigation interests of the United States. Among other facts, I wish to give a list of marine disasters in Milwaukee Bay since the kind, or the date of its publication, I shall be greatly obtaged and give due credit. As Chicago will be benefited no less than Milwaukee by this improvement, affording great additional security to her lake commerce, we look for the hearty support of the press Chicago.

The six move to secure the appropriation for the

this improvement, anormous this improvement, anormous this improvement, anormous arity to her make commerce, we look for the apport of the press Chicago.

The sly move to secure the appropriation for the surpose of dredding out the Kinnickinnic marsh at the Government expense meets with no favor, except among a few old fossils who own water-lots in that vicinity, and their bired fugiemen. Yours truly, W. G. LANGSON, Secretary, W. G. LANGSON, Secretary, Charles and Charl

r G. S. Harard passed Detroit on Fri-ag displayed at haif-mast.

The schooner Laura, now engaged in etroit Post: The schooner Laura, now engages using wheat, was seized yesterday afternoon by guty-United States Marshal Taylor, having been eled to recover an alleged unpaid towing bill due w Kate Moffat.

When the Moffat dimensions of the new diler Boston, of the Western Transportation and Capacity of hull, 1.312 17-10); between 5.71 55-101; total tonnage, 1.835 2-100. Rogistered b. 283 2-10; breadth, 35 feet; depth, 15 feet 4

Brecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Branori, Aug. Z.—Passed down—Propellers Buffalo. Nebraska, Junias and consort; Steam-barges Wakoken, V. Swain and consort, Westford, Ira Chaffee and barges, H. D. Coffinberry and consorts, and schooner J. C. King, Minneapolis and consort; schooners H. G. Cleveland, Trinidad, Elgin, A. Ford, Southwest, William Young, H. Foiger, Canton.

Passed up—Propellers Atlantic, Commodore, St. Paul, California; steam-barges Sanilac, Northener, Mineral Rock and barges, J. N. Gladen and schooners, H. J. Webb, George H. Warmington, Sophia Minch, Hurou City and barges, D. M. Wilson and consort, P. H. Burchead and barges, Saninaw and barges, Salina and barges, Salina and barges, schooners slames I. Case, Mary Hattle, P. B. Locke, Mary Jane, M. L. Bescon, Jane Bette.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVEL

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 22.—Passed up—Propellers.
Pacific, Artsons, Chins.
Down—Propeller Winslew.
Arrived—Schooners J. Richards, America. S. H.
Kimble, Watertown.
Cleared—Propeller Hinwatha, schooner Minnehaha.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 22.—Arrived—Propellers.
Fred Kelly. K. J. Hackett; schooners Sam Cook,
Abira Cobb. M. R. Warner, McGregor, Ada, Medora,
Fleetwing.
Cleared—Schooner Richgrd Winslow.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Prop T. S. Fatton, Grand Haven, sundries, Prop T. S. Fatton, Grand Haven, sundries, Prop A. Everect, Buffalo, 24:00 bu corn, 25:00 bu rys. Proc Cubs. Buffalo, 25:30 bu corn. Proc Cubs. Buffalo, 26:00 bu corn. Set of the Cubs. Buffalo, 26:00 bu corn. Set of the Cubs. Manister, 2:00 be oats and sundries. Suffalo, 21:100 bu corn. Schr. B. B. Hayes, Buffalo, 25:00 bu corn.

Prop Columbia, Collingwood, 17,575 bu corn, and sun-Prop Hilton, Pike's Pier, 5 bris pork. Prop Avon, Bullalo, 48,000 bu wheat, 3,750 bris flour, 500 Prop Avon. Bulmlo, 48,000 bu wheat, 3,750 bris flour, 50 bris flou

Adriatic, Muskegon.
Cascade Welch's Landing.
H. Rand. Kewannee.
James Platt, Escanaba.
Tom Paine, Blufton.

THE OPPOSING PARTIES.

Questions and Answers as to Bepublicanism and So-Called Democracy.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 17.—A few days since, the cent convert to Republicanism from the Demo-cratic ranks, was the recipient of a letter from C. M. Munroe, a prominent citizen of Boston, propounding certain questions relating to the two great political parties of the day; which

were suggested by the correspondence which recently passed between Judge Platt and the Hon. Philo A. Orton, of Darlington, also a late convert to the Gardeld and Arthur cause. Thanks to the corriesy of Judge Platt, your correspondent has been permitted to take a copy of Mr. Munroe's letter and Judge Platt's reply, which will be found below, and which are heartily commended to all Democratic readers of The Tribune.

G. W. P.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4, 1880.—The Hon. J. D. Platt.—Dear Sir: You cannot tell with what pleasure I read your letter to the Hon. P. A. Orton, of Wisconsin. I am neither a speaker nor a writer, but in my way have contended for some time that the so-called Democratic party is not a Democratic party, although there may be a few Democratis in it; and I think true Democrats can advance real Democracy by voting with the Republican party.

There are three questions that I wish could be placed before every voter in the United States; and I wish also that some one would take them up and answer them, so that every honest voter could see just how he ought to vote:

1. Have we a great National party, called the Republican party, which has been true to Republican principles for the last twenty years, and is worthy the cordial support of every law-abiding citizen in the United States?

2. Have we a great National party, called the Democratic metric which has been true to present the property of the property biding citizen in the United States?

2. Have we a great National party, called the Democratic party, which has been false to Democratic principles for the last twenty years, and is not worthy the support of any honest Demo-

a. Notwithstanding the South is counted solid for Democracy, is there a single Southern State that has a Democratic State Government?

Now, as it will be necessary to speak of the party which is really an obstruction party and in opposition to the Republican party, they may say we are inconsistent to deny that it is a Democratic party, and then go on calling it a Democratic party. If so, we can say "the so-called Democratic party," just as we said "the so-called Southern Confederacy."

I do not know as you will think anything in I do not know as you will think anything in this worthy your notice, but, if you should not. I wish to thank you for your sentence: "Glad to know you have left the uncertain element called Democracy, and found the party representing the true Democracy of the day."

The so-called Democrats talk a great deal about the people. Hoping the people will see that Gen. Garfield is elected and inaugurated, I remain, yours respectfully, C. M. MUNROE.

WARREN, Ill., Aug. 11, 1880.—C. M., Munros, Esq., Boston, Mass.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 31st uit., written at the suggestion of some political ideas expressed in my letter to the Hon. P. A. Orton, of Wisconsin, is before me; and, in political ideas expressed in my letter to the Hon.

P. A. Orton, of Wisconsin, is before me; and, in reply, I will notice your three propositions briefly, which read as follows:

L. Have we a great National party, called the Republican party, which has been true to Republican principles for the last twenty years, and is worthy the cordial support of every lawabiding citizen in the United States?

2. Have we a great National party, called the Democratic party, which has been false to Democratic principles for the last twenty years, and is not worthy the support of any honest Democrat?

is not worthy the support of any honest Democrat?

3. Notwithstanding the South is counted solid for Democracy, is there a single Southern State that has a Democratic State Government?

To the first and second questions I answer in the affirmative, for the following reasons: At the close of Buchanan's Administration, in 1861, the Nation was confronted by a gigantic and well-organized rebellion, the leaders of which were called Democrats, and who succeeded in withdrawing from their allegiance to the Government for four years eleven of the then existing States of the Federal Union, and drenching the land with blood and untold misery. The Hepublican party, organized in 1856, aided by loyal Democratis from 1861 to 1865, met the emergency, and saved the Nation from dismemberment, and restored in proce-s of time the seceding States to their normal relations with the Government. On one side of this great struggle the Nation was represented by the Republican party, with Abraham Lincoln at its bead; and it included all loyal men, were they Republican or Democratic in their political antecedents. On the other side was represented the so-called Democratic party, with Jefferson Davis at its head,—the same party that now pledges a Solid South, or, in other words, 138 Electoral votes, for the candidate of that party the so-called Democratic party, with Jefferson Davis at its head,—the same party that now pledges a Solid South, or, in other words, 188 Electoral votes, for the candidate of that party now before the people. The issue of battle being joined, the so-called Democratic party, with Jefferson Davis at its head, went down; and, with its fall, 4,000,000 of human beings held in bondarge were made free forever; and, by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, the great principles of human rights announced in the Declaration of Independence were made the fundamental law of the Nation; and, if there is any credit to be attached to any party for establishing these principles and saving the Nation, the Republican party, now in the field with Garfield as its candidate, is entitled to that credit. The record of the Republican party being pure so far as loyalty to the Government is concerned, and its acts, as shown in history, consistent with the teachings of Jefferson, Monroe, and Jackson, may we not justly claim that the Republican party represents the true Democracy of the day?

"Democracy," as applied to the party using the name, is a misnomer. The word means Liberty,—a government by the people, and for the people,—liberty to speak, liberty to write, liberty to vote, as one chooses, without fear or molestation. Such is not the case in Mississippi and other Southern States, under so-called Democratic rule. Liberty there means to vote the so-called Democratic rule. Liberty there means to vote the so-called Democratic rule. Liberty there means to vote the so-called Democratic rule. Liberty there means to vote the so-called Democratic rule. Liberty there means to vote the so-called Democratic rule. The Republican party is solved and the party represent true Democracy? The verdict can be none other than a decided No! If honest Northern Democratic state and be triumphanty elected.

The Republican party is to weed out the bad and preserve the good; and the party that strives to obthis, and strive

History of the Beard.

In the earliest Pagan times the primitive deities were represented with majestic beards. In France they played a great role from the reign of Pharamond downwards. Under Clovis, Indeed, the beard of the King was an object of peculiar veneration, and indeed every individual was more or less sensitive regarding his beard. It is related that after the great battle of Tolbiac Clovis sent a deputation to the defeated Alaric, requesting him to touch the victor's beard as a token of alliance. Far from accepting the invitation in the spirit in which it was offered, the enraged King of the Huns seized the Frankish emissaries by their beards, and hauled them out of the room by their revered locks. The unfortunate envoys returned rather crestfallen to Clovis, narrated what had happened, and swore "on their beards" to avenge the affront. In subsequent reigns the beard was the object of numerous enactments, and the fashion of wearing it was changed as frequently. Sometimes it was worn long, sometimes close-clipped, now peaked, now plaited, or even decorated with pearls and gold trinkets.

Even in the sacred atmosphere of Rome itself beards were the objects of considerable discus-

plaited, or even decorated with pearls and gold trinkets.

Even in the sacred atmosphere of Rome itself beards were the objects of considerable discussion. Different Popes laid down different rules on the subject One Pontiff enacted that no beards were to be worn; another as stringently directed that the razor was never to be applied to the chin. Saints Clement, of Alexandria, Cyprian, Jerome, and Chrysostom engaged in vehement controversies about the mode of wearing the hair about the face in the fourteenth century. In France the final trium, h of beards dates from the Renaissance, when the example set by the great artists, who largely induiged in these appendages, was closely followed by the sovereign and other magnates of the fland. Under Henry III, shaven chins were the mode, the mustache being worn long and drooping. During Henry IV,'s reign beards, cut square, came again into fashion, and mustaches were again tabooed, and the mustache alone worn, and in the two following reigns the razor was in full use. Under the Republican regime, as size under those of the Empire and Restoration, no beards were grown. They came in again, however, with the Revolution of 1850, in company with many other changes of costume, etc., and at the present day no universal rule exists on the matter.

THE RED CROSS.

Camp De Molai to Be Razed to the Ground To-Day. The Pageant as Seen by the Denizens

of Other Cities. Stupendous Growls from Detroit and

CAMP DE MOLAI.

THE TENTS AND ASYLUM TO BE REMOVED TO-DAY.

The camp in the Lake Park is not entirely deserted, the band of the Californians still occu has been removed, and most of it taken away. This morning the work of taking down the tents will begin, and by to-morrow night the only traces of the camp will consist of the debris scattered over the ground. The Asylum will also be razed to-day.

IN OTHER SPECTACLES. HE TEMPLAR PAGEANT AS SEEN BY OUTSIDERS

ors was reasonably estimated at 200,000 to 300,-000. Thus there were at hand at the elements of such a grand and imposing demonstration as this country never saw. That the opportunity was frittered away and the pageant permitted to degenerate into a miserable flasco is universally conceded, even by Chicago, which would be the last to admit it. But even her consummate self-assurance has not the cheek to claim a success. All her newspapers are saying that the thing was a failure, a humiliating disgrace to Chicago, and they are industriously trying to flad out where the blame belongs. With one accord they have pitched on to Sir Norman T. accord they have pitched on to Sir Norman T. Gassette, Eminent Commander of Apollo Com-mandery of Chicago and Chairman of the Trien-nial Committee of Arrangements. They say he took the reins into his own hands for self-glorification, and would not permit his colleagues of the Committee or the Chairmen of sub-comnittees to have anything to say or do. However this may be, there was a marvelous display of

this may be, there was a marvelous display or stupidity on every side.

If an enterprising bungler wants to bungle I should recommend him to visit Chicago and take lessons of the managers of the Triennial demon-stration. My own opinion is that Sir Norman is not solely to blame, but that he is being made the scapegoat for the shortcomings of many others.

THE CHICAGO IDEA.

The fact is, the central idea of the management from the incipiency of the affair was the Chicago idea of the glorification of Chicago. It was to be the grandest affair ever witnessed, and everybody was to be sent home saying, "I tell you Chicago beats all the world in everything she undertakes." The manner in which this was to be brought about was also a Chicago idea. While Chicago was to make a grand and imposing display, those who came to see it were to foot the bulls. It has been heralded from one end of the country to the other that Chicago had raised \$100,000 for decorations and entertainment of visitors. Perhaps so, but I beg leave to doubt that she raised half that sum. If so, I have seen no evidence of it in the shape of the alleged purpose for which it was raised. There were some very handsome and costly private decorations of buildings, notably "be buildings of The Chicago Tiubuse, Field, Leiter & Co., A. T. Stewart & Co.; but for the public decorations they were in vulgar parlance "snide." THE CHICAGO IDEA.

on Wabash avenue. They were the thinnest pretense of "arches" that I ever saw. They were made of gas-pipe,—four columns set up on each of the four corners of intersecting streets and connected by cross pieces at right angles. The iron bars were wreathed with the favorit paper decorations, which consist of scraps of paper held in twisted wires. There was no variety to these arches; one was a counterpart of all the rest. The decorations of the Exposition Building were cheap. The Asylum for the meetings of the Grand Encampment was a temporary structure of rough pine boards. The fireworks were common. I have seen better in Detroit, and not much splurge was made over it, either. There was no banquet and no free rereshments anywhere. Everybody paid for everything they got, and paid well for it, too. So Fay it is difficult to see where any considerable amount of money has been spent by the Triennial Committee. ALLEGED ABCHES

BOW THEY GOT THE MONEY. But they claim to have spent it, and this is the way they got it back, and more too, out of their visitors: The Committee took charge of all the hotels, boarding-houses, etc. No Commandery was allowed to make its own terms with hotels or to select its quarters. The Committee assigned them. In their increases

or to select its quarters. The Committee assigned them. In their ignorance they assigned poor, sountry Sir Knights, unwilling and unable, in some instances, to pay the prices, to the best and most expensive rooms in the most expensive hotels, and vice versa. The hotels charged their guests full rates. If Commanderies had been allowed to select their quarters and assign their members to rooms they would not only have better satisfied themselves, but they could have secured reduced rates. But the Triennial Committee, having supreme charge of the whole business, assessed the hotels heavily, and the hotels took it out of their guests. So Chicago literally paid nothing, but has been shouting itself hoarse over the great sum it had raised. This is but a sample of the manner in which things have been done. There was nothing but extortion, downright robbery, on every hand. A visitor had rare occasion for use of any smaller sum than a dollar. It was a dollar to get into the Jockey Club Park to see the competitive drill, and \$1 for a seat after you got in. Hacks were \$25 an hour. In the Jockey Club Park, while the Commanderies were drilling, Knights were compelled to pay 10 cents for a drink of water. So cents apiece for lemons, and as the heat was insufferable thirst was unendurable, and persons paid the prices asked.

Visicinali Commercial.

Yesterday afternoon a reporter noticed haif a dozen members of Miami (Lebanon, O.), Commanderly standing outside of the Gibson House. They had just arrived from the windy city of the lake.

"So, you've just got back?" remarked the revoter.

dozen members of Miami (Leonion, O., Commandery standing outside of the Gibson House. They had just arrived from the windy city of the lake.

"So you've just got back?" remarked the reporter.

"Got back from where?" was the retort, in feigned surprise.

"Why, from Chicago, of course!"

"If you say I've been to Chicago I'll—" and the gallant Knight did not say what, but he looked as if it was something dreadful. And then he unburdened himself. If he were not a Christian, he would have used "cuss" words. The whole affair, he declared, was the greatest fraud ever perpetrated. It was nothing but a gigantic scheme of extortion and robbery.

"So say we all of us." chipped in half a dozen other Knights. "We want no more of Chicago."

"Do you know." asked one. "what I paid for a glass of ice-water on the drill grounds? You laugh, but it's a positive fact that the Committee had not a drop of water on the occusion, and we had to pay 10 cents for a glass of water—and warm at that!"

"That's nothing," said another, "I paid \$1 for a glass of soda-water for my wife!"

"And I," added a third, "paid \$0 cents for a common dime collar!"

"But what was worst of all, they made us pay a quarter for a glass of beer. Sometimes the barkeepers made a mistake, however, when they charged it that steep to a local Knight."

A conversation was held shortly afterward with a Sir Knight far advanced in the Order. He was unqualified in his expression of disgust. Extortion, he said, was practiced all round,—at the hotels, at restaurants, boarding-houses, saloons, at all the stores, by the hackmen; even the bootblacks and newsboys charged double rates. A Knight Templar was a Chicagoan's "meat" that week. But they have killed the goose that laid the golden egg. Never more will another Conclave be held there so long as the present race of Knights exists.

THE LARGE HOTELS WERE WORES than the smaller hostelries.

more will another Conclave be held there so long as the present race of Knights exists.

THE LARGE HOTELS WERE WORSE than the smaller hostelries. The members of Hanselmann Commandery paid \$4.50 a day, eight or nine in a room, at the Palmer House, when the regular rate for a single room is but \$3. It was agreed that the Commandery was to have a bedroom, dignified by the name of parlor, at \$50 a day, but the hotel people had the cheek to insist upon \$40 a day for the use of the room. The hotel clerks were discourteous even to impertinence. A hotel clerk everywhere is a mighty individual (in his own estimation), but the backs of those Chicago fellows were stiffer than the celluloid collars they wore. Notwithstanding all the sweet promises made, the Commandery could not have a letter sent up to their headquarters from the hotel office. In order that the Commandery might present a bright appearance in the procession, a package of 150 bouquets were sent from Cincinnati by express. The express company delivered them all right at the Palmer House, but they never reached the Knights Just as the Knights were leaving on Friday they discovered that the bouquets were lying in the office of the Palmer House, all withered and shriveled. When asked for an explanation the clerk turned up his nose and said it was not his business to send bouquets up to the rooms of guests. It was agreed that if the mempers of the Commandery sent their bagging up to Chicago the day before they left they should find it all right in their rooms when they got there. So they did—not. The Knights had to scramble for their valless and small handboxes containing their Knightly habiliaments, in a manner only equaled by the performance at the office of a stage line at a rushing mining camp. camp.
Cincinnati Commandery make the same complaint to a modified degree. Some of the Knights who got to the city yesterday say that the hotels bargained to carry their values to the depot gratuitously. But after a wagon had been stored by about fifty values, the driver said he would not budge an inch until he was paid 50 cents for each value. After a great deal

of talking a compromise was effected at a quar-

of talking a compromise was effected at a quarter.

But the Knights do not throw all the blame on the citizens of Chicago. Most of it they rest on the shoulders of the Triannial Committee. They looked after "No. I." There are fifteen of them, and they ordered, out of the general fund, a MAGNIFICENT BADDS SET WITH DIAMONDS for each, the aggregate cost of which was \$1,000. Everything was mismanaged, from the halls to the erection of the arches on the street corners. The arches were not worthy a first-class country fair, being trumpery and cheap. No attention whatever was paid to details. On the "grandest" arch of all, intended as a memorial to the Sir Knights who have departed this earthly encampment, the quotation "I am the resurrection and the life," appeared four times, and in every case the word "rasurrection" was incorrectly spelled, it having but one "r" instead of two. The Committee attempt to cast the onus of the stupendous failure and the inadequacy of the arrangements on their Chairman, Sir N. T. Gassette, who, it appears, "ran the machine" just to suit his own private ends. The Knights all over the country are waiting anxiously and curiously for the report as to what the Committee did with the \$100,000 they received to cover the expenses. Not only were the arrangements for the various events miserable and all bungled up, but Commanderies were even slighted, and in 'softe cases insuited by their royal highnesses, the Chicago Committee. But one Commandery' entered the prize-drill competition. There were no quarters prepared for them, and when they applied for some, Sir Gassette was applied to for loe-water," I have no ice-water," he roughly said; "ouy some if you want it!" And the Commandery had to buy ice-water. A hackman was paid \$1 for an old bucket that originally cost a quarter; \$1 was charged for a chunk of ice hardly large enough to fill the bucket. Had it been possible to ret up a corner on the fluid product of the lake the enterprising Chicagoans would have done so. It would be wearisome to even

SCAN. MAG.

A Great Social Excitement at the Cap-

Louisville Courier-Journal, Aug. 20.
The sensational Berry scandal caused as much gossip in Louisville yesterday as it did in Frankfort, where it was reopened so suddenly Wednesday. The leading features of the story are of absorbing interest, not alone as a scr absorbing interest, not alone as a scandalous morsel involving respectable people, but as a narrative of surprising facts and as a study of one of the many sides of human nature. Many of the facts have been fully related, but they are in conflict with denials and surrounded with mystery. Mrs. Walker, the companion of Mrs. Berry, née Taylor, in the exciting occurrences at Frankfort, came home yesterday, but was immediately closeted with her legal adviser, and no statement could be obtained from her. In the effort to discover some of the history of and no statement could be obtained from her. In the effort to discover some of the history of the affair and unravel the singular snarl of the connection, a Courier-Journal reporter talked with several very reliable and respectable persons in the city who have known Mrs. Berry ever since she married the old man, and who re-

late a nistory full of interest and DEMANDING FOR HER A DELIBERATE JUDGMENT and a decided share of interest, if not of sympathy. The elements of the French sensational novel, with the seventh commandment for a basis of interest, are all in the story, which in some respects resembles that of "Camille," with some respects resembles that of "Camille," with the male characters reversed. It began six or seven years ago, when Hiram Berry, then a hale old man of 55, made the accuaintance of Mollie Taylor in this city. She was keeping a house of ill-fame, but she was the daughter of respectable parents in Covington, had received an excellent education, and commanded some of the accomplishments of cultivated society, which had not worn off in contact with gross associations which her life involved. From their meeting, Berry, who was a wealthy distiller of excellent connection, refined family, and considerable wealth, seemed to be perfectly infatuated with her.

and considerable money. After a while the insison came to the ears of his children and his wife, and fell heavily upon them. When taxed with it, he did not deny it. They attempted to argue and reason with him, but the infatuation had gone too far, and he did not attempt to break the spell. When watched by his son, he would leave, apparently on a business trip, and come to Louisville to see the cause of all the disgrace and sorrow. Overcome with grief and sorrow, his wife drooped and died, after suffering the keenest pangs. A few months previous to the death, Mollie Taylor, whose place was frequented by a select circle of intensely "respectable" persons, sold all her household effects at auction, renounced the life she had lived, HE GAVE HER COSTLY PRESENTS

AND RETIRED INTO THE CONVENT of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Whatever may have been her motive in seeking the shelter of that place, whatever expectations and the proper time services a may have been her motive in seeking the shelter of that place, whatever expectations may have been indulged by the old man and the object of his infratuation, there is no doubt that the good Sisters of that place of refuge exerted \$\frac{2}{3}\$ great influence upon her. The sacrificing devotion which makes the interior of convent walls a separate world tending to a pure and better development always produces a profound impression. After staying there four months the former courtesan came out of its walls, to all appearances.

AN ALTERED AND GOOD WOMAN.

Her beslit had failed bet, and her nervous sys-

AN ALTERED AND GOOD WOMAN.

Her health had failed ber, and ber nervous system had become strained. She suffered from hemorrhages of the lungs, and the insidious touch of consumption was laid upon her. She obtained boarding in the family of the man Walker, where she still lives, and there, drawn by no lessening of his deep infatuation, the old man visited her. She lived in quiet retirement, occupying herself with deeds of charity and with her religious duties. She became a member of the Cathedral congregation, and the priest, her physician, and the persons with whom she lived comprised the list of her acquaintance. To the poor she became known as a ministering angel, and wherever the sober black dress and close vell went an atmosphere of gratitude was created, and

cteated, and

BLESSINGS FOLLOWED HER STEPS.

Whatever motive might have been charged against her, her life was one above reproach at that period. She was young, attractive, and intelligent, and the better qualities that her seclusion developed only increased the ardor of the old man, whose infatuation was to take her to his home and risk the happiness she might oring him. Finally they were married quietly in a "Squire's office, in this city, a few months after the death of the wife, who had gone broken-hearted to her grave. The bride, now redeemed from her life of shame and apparently hopeful of protection and safety, packed her trunks to return to her home in Covington, redeemed to her parents, to live with them

UNTIL THE OLD MAN WAS READY

her parents, to live with them

UNTIL THE OLD MAN WAS READY
to take her to his home. Before she could leave
the marriage became public, the scandal burst
like a hurricane, and she was on every tongue.
She refused to return to her home and carry the
gossip and pain of the scandal to her parents'
ears, and remained here. The excitement prostrated her, and she was in danger of her life for
a week. Her husband, when the outbreak came,
was away, and she bore it all in silence. The
complications of indignation from his children,
of legal threats, and advice all ensued. What
has happened under the current since is not
known, except that the old man has constantly
corresponded with her and visited her, assuring
her of his affection and his determination to

MAKE HER MISTAESS OF HIS HOUSE.

her of his affection and his determination to

MAKE HER MISTRESS OF HIS HOUSE.

One morning, after lying at death's door from hemorrhage of the lungs, she woke to find crape tied upon her door and the announcement that she was dead telegraphed to her husband. Then came recriminations and a renewal of the troubles. The old man came down, and in the presence of her priest and her physician said he was proud of her, and knew she was a good woman; that he was waiting patiently to claim and acknowledge her as his wife.

"My children want me to get a divorce," said the, "but I do not want one.
"If you do," she answered, "I will consent to it whenever you ask."

Thus it went on.

THE WEAK OLD MAN FEARING

Thus it went on,

THE WEAK OLD MAN FEARING
to claim her and refusing to disclaim her. He could not cast upon his children the stain of taking such a woman to his home, and yet he could not throw such a woman of. She counseled patience and advised against going to Frankfort to live. Then his letters came urgent and full of courage, and she went to his house with the result already known.

Berry said he would make \$35,000 this year. His wealth is considerable, and he was able to have left his children and followed the woman. Why he did not, his weakness alone can suggest a solution.

The story is filled with rumors of intrigues and plots that would surprise and amaze the public, but they are only rumors.

THE SENSATION IN PRANKFORT.

Special to Courter-Journal.

FRANKFORT. Aug. 18.—The city is yet in a

considering that she is his wife and

WAS INVITED TO COME UP HERE
and as me charge of the bousehold."

"Yes says a third, "the whole blame should fall upon Hiram Berry, and fall heavily upon him, not only because he married her, but because he aggravated the case every day by writing to her and making promises which he knows be hasn't courage to fulfill, but which, he is convinced, she will exact of him, though it bring everlasting disgrace upon his family."

Whilst George Berry is censured somewhat for beating Mrs. Berry and knocking old Mrs. Walker down, as she claims, he is justified by the people generally, who consider Mrs. Berry's action an unwarranted intrusion in coming here on the eve of the marriage of

the daughter, and insisting on domiciling herself in a house that did not belong to her husband, and one wherein the inmates entertained a strong feeling of aversion against her. It is now said, and by one who is doubtless good authority, that after the marriage of the pair in Louisville, Mrs. Berry went to Cincinnati, where Mr. Berry shortly afterward joined her, and was there married by a Catholic priest, THE CERTIFICATE OF WHICH MARRIAGE

THE CERTIFICATE OF WHICH MARRIAGE

Mrs. Berry claims to hold.

Mrs. Walker, the friend and ally of Mrs. Berry,
will go to Equisville on the afternoon train, and
as she had the warrant taken out against George
Berry for assault and battery, it is very likely
the object of her visit is to secure more legal
talent. The Louisville lawvers who were looked
for on the morning train did not arrive, and had
they come Mrs. Berry is yet too lil to appear in
court and prosecute the case. The attending
physician says she is very ill of her injuries, and
in addition to being bruised up as stated yesterday, can barely swallow her food from the effect of a choking which she received at the
hands of young Berry.

GEORGE BERRY'S STATEMENT.

In a conversation with George Berry this

In a conversation with George Berry this morning the following is the substance of his version: He said that when he remembered this woman, Mollie Taylor, was the cause of his mother suffering the pangs of the tormented before her eleath, and flually the cause of her untimely death, his indignation knew no bounds when he entered the house and found her and Mrs. Walker sitting in the parlor, "and she, too (referring to Mrs. Berry), beneath the picture of that injured mother of mine. I am not responsible for what I did, yet my conscience does not reproach me in the least over the result. I would not under any circumstances strike a woman where it was possible to avoid it, but I had warned her in louisville I HAD WARNED HER IN LOUISVILLE

I HAD WARNED HER IN LOUISVILLE last winter that if she ever stepped her foot in mine and my brothers' and sisters' house, I would not be responsible for the result. Then she said she was not afraid, and, now to show such sudacity as she did yesterday, knowing, too, that the house was not my father's, as she told Mr. Allen, one of the partners of the firm, what could I do to protect my sisters from her contaminating presence but do as I did when she seemed so determined to remain. I admit I struck Mrs. Walker, but she, too, put on a bold face, as if she had come up here for the purpose of seeing Mrs. Berry installed in what she termed her rights, and would not go when I ordered her out of the house. I don't remember how many times I struck Molle Taylor, but in my anger to strike her once I know I

FULLED A LOT OF FALSE HAIR OUT and threw it aside to a servant. It was a mistake texted the servant.

PULLED A LOT OF FALSE HAIR OUT and threw it aside to a servant. It was a mistake in this morning's Courier-Journal concerning my sister going to the door. A servant answered the ring, when Mollie Taylor told her to say that Mrs. Hiram Berry was there, and if Mr. Berry was not at home to send at once for him. The message almost distracted my sister, who immediately sent over to the store for me. I did not go to Louisville for the diamonds, as stated, either, but went there to give

THE WOMAN A DECENT BURIAL, because she considered herself my father's wife,

because she considered herself my father's wife. I am not afraid of the results of the court, as I believe every man of family and good sense will readily acquit me. This woman has gotten considerable money from my father, and in one instance last December, to prevent scandal and a greater worry to my mother. greater worry to my mot SHE WAS PAID \$5,000

for some letters which she held. This is proof enough to any fair-minded man that her intentions are not the most honorable, and however much she may have professed religion. It was but a cloak to serve her purpose the better. My father, I believe, has broken off from her altogether, and that letter which she holds was sent in July, as I nave been told, and not in August. I have nothing further to say, but will leave the result for the people and their consciences to decide." The trial cannot take place until Mrs. Berry recovers, and as this may not be for three or four doys to come, nothing further is likely to be developed until that time. A GUSHING LETTER.

be developed until that time.

A GUSHING LETTER.

Dispatch to Cincinnatt Engairer.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 20.—The physicials pronounce Mrs. Berry much better to-day, and in a few days she will be able to be out, when the case against George Berry for assault and battery upon her will be tried. She says that although slightly disfigured she is still in the ring, and before leaving Frankfort will tell a tale that will startle the natives. Every blow that George struck was a sgckdoisager, and one of them closed her left peeper. He warned her while she was in Louisville. not to come here, and especially not to come to his house, or sho must suffer the consequences. The following is a copy of a letter which she says she received from Hiram Berry in July. Mr. Berry does not deny that he wrote to her and sent her money, but denies that he wrote her on July 15:

"Frankfort, July 15, 189.—My Dear Wirk: I received your letter Tuesday morning. I would have answered sooner, but I got my finger mashed, and it prevented me from writing. When I wrote last to you I really was feeling very bad. It almost seemed as though I had no friends, and all had turned against me. When I received your letter and read it, I felt as if there was one that was with me is six troubles, and in the seventh would not forsake me. Darling, you said one thing in your letter that you ought not to have said, and that is this: You said: Bad doine you so many wrongs. Annie, dear, how can you say that? Who would have been kinder to you than I have been under all the circumstances? I think no one. You say at the proper time you will assert your rights. I don't understand what you mean,—what rights you have with me. I have no objections on my part say at the proper time you will assert your rights. I don't understand what you mean,—what rights you have with me. I have no objections on my part for you to enjoy all the privileges of a wife with me. My door is open to you. If you will come I will receive you with open arms. It may be very warm for you, but if I can stand it you can. I cannot give up my business here. I have to make a living. I think I would be so happy for you to be with me. You know how wen I love you. You know how kind I would be to you if you would be a good wife to me, which I know you would. I want you to think this matter over, and if you can make up your mind to come up here and live with me, although I expect it will be red-hot for you, but it is the only way I see how we can live together. I want you to write me as soon as you get this, so I will get your letter Saturday. My darling, don't be mad with me. Write me a long, good letter. I hope you are well. I hope I am not so bad as you make me out. I trust there is still a chance for me to be sayed. My finger is so in the way that I can't half write. Don't fail to write to me Saturday. I will write you a good, long letter Sunday. From your loving and affectionate husband.

THE KNIGHT FROM INDIANA.

THE KNIGHT FROM INDIANA.

TO FANNIE AND LIBBIE.
For The Chicago Tribune. The street was all a gorgeous scene—
The sun shone on each bannah;
We spied a Knight of lordly mien,
Who halled from Indiana.
The snowy plume adown his hat
Escaped in graceful mannah;
We three were captured, where we sat,
By him from Indiana.
(Our happy hearts went pit-a-pat
For him from Indiana.)
He bared his handsome, tawny head,
And smiled as some men can-a:
We waved our handkerchiefs, and said,
"Sweet Knight from Indiana!"
(Alas! They passed, with steady tread,
Beneath each holy bannah.)
But ah! he turned and signed "Farewell."
We'll meet, ere next Triennial,
Our Knight from Indiana."
LILLY S. CURBY.

The Paris Temps gives some details of the re-cently much-disputed question of the existence of Heine's manuscript memoirs. It appears that the poet's brother, now a wealthy Baron at Vienna, has acknowledged, after long silence, that he possesses them and he protests that they shall never be published, on the ground that his brother left him this injunction. Give your defective complexion the benefit of Glenn's Sulphur Soap; defects will disappear.

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I

THE CITY.

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DEAN RICHMOND, of Batavia, N. Y., is at the ERT E. GARNIER, of New York, is at the

JUDGE J. M. HEDRICK, of Ottumwa, Ia., is at H. A. CARTER, of Washington, is registered at

M. SAULSBURY, of San Francisco, is at the

PROF. WILLIAM A. PIPER, of Philadelphia, is A. H. KROUSKOP, of Richland, Wis., is a guest

THOMAS RHODES, of Columbus, O., is regis-CHARLES RIDGELEY and family, of Spring-

field, Ill., are at the Pacific. MR. AND MRS. G. W. MEADE, of San Francisco are domiciled at the Tremont. MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER B. BRUCE, of Glas-

Scotland, are located at the Palmer. SALMI MORSE, author of the "Passion-Play" or Dr. E. M. Halk has returned from a three weeks' tour among the Eastern watering-

MISS H. N. HASKELL, Principal of Monticello eminary, Godfrey, Ill., is at the Tremont with a crty of four ladies en route to St. Paul.

party of four ladies en route to St. Paul.

MB. THOMAS NEEDHAM, the evangelist, delivered a very practical sermon in Parwell Hall last evening. His earnest appeal to the unconverted to accept the way of life struck a responsive cord in the hearts of many of his audience. The aftermeeting was interesting and profitable. The Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Protective Society met at No. 7 Clark street yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, E. D. Connor; Secretary, H. Quan: Treasurer, John Walker. After a general discussion as to the means to be taken to strengthen the Society, but without taking any action, the meeting adjourned.

any action, the meeting adjourned.

Charles Knugh, of No. 273 West Chicago avenue, his wife, her mother-in-law, and his two children were thrown out of a buggy at 1:45 yesterday afternoon at the corner of Milwaukee and Chicago avenues. Mrs. Knugh was badly injured about the body, and was taken home in an express wagon. The mother was severely out and injured about the head, and the children escaped unburt. All were taken home to No. 273 West Chicago avenue.

Ar noon yesterday, as Robert Dudley, of No.

498 Clark street, and Fred Busse were driving
north on Lincoln avenue, their horse took fright
when near Centre street, and ran away. A
wheel coming off the buggy, both occupants
were thrown out. Mr. Dudley alighted on his
head, and will suffer from concussion of the
brain for some time to come; he also received a
severe but not dangerous wound over the left
eye. Busse escaped uninjured.

eye. Busse escaped uninjured.

The first annual Exhibition and Convention of the Photographers' Association of America will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel from the 23d to the 25th inst. The exhibition will be held in the ladies' ordinary, commenting at 8 o'clock this evening, and the Convention in the Appellable Court room at 10 s. m. to-morrow. A banquet will be given at the Pacific this evening, an art exhibition to-morrow evening, and a steamboat excursion Wednesday. Photographers are here from every State in the Union, and a very successful meeting is anticipated.

JAMES PERRY 40 years of age, single, and

successful meeting is anticipated.

James Perry, 40 years of age, single, and boarding at Nos. 122 and 134 West Lake street, attempted to commit suicide at 11:30 yesterday forencon by jumping into the river at the south end of Wells-street bridge. He was rescued by a sailor named John T. Gallagher, and other citizens, and was thence taken nome. Perry was suffering from delirium caused by heavy drinking. He is a well-borer by occupation, and, as there was no one to look after him at the Caledonia House, where he has been boarding, he

WILLIAM LANGE, 51 years of age, living at No WILLIAM LANGE, 51 years of age, living at No. 163 Canalport avenue, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of Paris green. Dr. Stebalts, who was called to attend him, pumped him out, and thinks he can save his life. Saturday night Lange made several attempts to commit suicide, and stabbed himself in the breast four times with a carving-knife. The blade struch a rib each time, or else the man did not have the courage to inflict a mortal wound. He was just about plunging the knife into the left side of the abdomen, when he was selzed by his wife and disarmed. He thinks his wife cares more for a boarder in the house than she does for him.

ARD DWYER is the name of the man who tumble out of the third-story window of ling-house at No. 153 Eighteenth street, nof which was made in yesterday's E. He at first claimed that his room-amen McCormick, had thrown him out of dow during a quarrel. McCormick was the window during a quarrel. McCormick was arrested, but bitterly denied the charge, and Dwyer subsequently denied having said any such thing. The truth of the matter is, that he had been drinking heavily, and, wanting to vomit, opened the window, and while leaning out fell. Dr. Farrell, who attended him, found no bones broken, but fears that he is badly injured internally. Dwyer is a single man, 21 years of age, and was employed at Stone's foundry. He will be cared for by a friend named Caffery, who keeps a saloon on Thirty-ninth street, near State.

WILLIAM LATHAM, one of the oldest members of

WILLIAM LATHAM, one of the oldest members of the printing fraternity in this city, passed away after a brief illness at the County Hospital. This brief mention of one who had not an enemy in the world-one whose mottowas, "We are friends, are we not?"—will recall to mind the warmness of heart and open purse to those whom he called his friends. He was born in New York City about sixty years ago, his father being one of the then prominent publishers of the metropolis. After learning his trade he moved west to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he started the first daily published there. For the last sixteen years he has been a resident of this city. Of late years family troubles overcame him, but not one word was ever heard by his most intimate acquaintances against those whom he formerly loved—and lost. His last wish on earth was an earnest desire to once more visit his relatives in Fort Wayne. There are many who will feel keenly the loss of "Old Uncle Billy," as he was familiarly known by the craft. WILLIAM LATHAM, one of the oldest members o

NORTH CHICAGO HEBREW CONGREGATION. NORTH CHICAGO HEBIEW CONGREGATION.

The annual meeting of the North Chicago Hebrew Congregation was held yesterday afternoon at the Temple (Unity Church). The report of the officers showed the congregation to be in a flourishing condition. All its debts were provided for and there is a small balance in the Treasury. The Rev. A. Norden, under whose charge the congregation has made such fine progress during the last five years, was reclicated liabli for a term of three years at an increase in salary of \$200 per year.

ed Rubbi for a term of three years at an increase in salary of \$200 per year.

Mr. Samuel Glickauf, who successfully filled the position of President for the last five years, declined a reliection, and Mr. Michael Cohen was elected President in his stead. The other officers elected were as follows: Vice-President, Bernard Gradle; Treasurer, Joseph Elkan; Secretary, A. Reinach; Trustees, Samuel Glickauf, T. Newman, Jacob Metzler, David Rothebild, and S. Lamm. The sale of premium seats realized a handsome sum and assured the financial success of the congregation for the ensuing year.

THE COMMUNISTS.

SEMI-ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Main Section of the Socialists met at No. 54 West Lake street yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: Organizer, George Gaide; Recording Secretary, Mr. Kruger; Financial Secretary, Mr. Sloan; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Ehr-mann; Treasurer, Mr. Fossel; Auditors, Messrs.

Mr. Sloan; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Enrmann; Treasurer, Mr. Fossel; Auditors, Messrs.
Grife and Nelson.

After the election of officers T. J. Morgan introduced the following resolutions, and they
were unanimously adopted;

"WHEREAS, The Common Council, at the
earnest solicitation of the organized workingmen of this city, passed an ordinance on the
27th of October, 1879. for the inspection and
regulation of factories and workshops; and

"WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the importance
of the ordinance to the health and safety of the
100,000 persons employed in the multitude of industrial and other business establishments of
this city, ten months have passed since the
ordinance became a law, and nothing has yet
been done; therefore,

"Resolved, That we respectfully request our
representatives in the Council to submit to his
Honor the Mayor, at the next meeting of the
Council, the following inquiries: First, has Dr.
De Wolf been instructed or left free by your
Honor to enforce this ordinance? Second, why
is it that Dr. De Wolf has utterly neglected to
perform his duty in this matter, notwithstanding the Factory Inspectors' reports must show
that 30 out of every 100 places of employment
are in violation of the ordinance, and in a condition destructive to the health and lives of the
people? Third, do you know that Aldermen,
and particularly Ald. Cullerton, have been intimidating Factory Inspectors' because of their
efforts to make the ordinance effective, and
hence they are afraid to make public the dreadful condition in which the working classes are
compelled to labor? Fourth, do you know that
Dr. De Wolf, your appointee, who receives a salary of \$3,000 a year from
the city to look after the health
and safety of the people by enforcing such ordinance as the Factory Inspectors' ordinance,
carries on at the same time his regular practice
as a doctor, and that he has his private office in
MeVioker's Building, in which he does ousiness
from 2 till 4 p. m., to the neglect of his duties as
Health Commissi

Workshop Inspectors for the regulation of laws of a far more stringent character are in full force in monarchical England and other European nations, it becomes the duty of all labor organizations to see to it that here in this labor organizations to see to it that here in this Republic measures for the protection of the workers should be enforced, and we pledge our assistance in all proper movements to secure

THE SOUTH PARKS. LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE CONCERT The concert given yesterday afternoon in the East Park attracted a great many listeners. Long before the appointed hour people began to flock to the vicinity of the band-house, and the demand for seats soon far outran the supply. Yesterday being a beautiful day for driv ply. Yesterday being a beautiful day for driving, of course the crowd was augmented by a very large number of persons who came is carriages. The two special trains on the Illinois Contral Railroad brought about 1,000 people, and at least that number reached the grounds by street-cars and the Hyde Park dummy.

The selections for the musical program were really excellent, but the manner in which the numbers were given reflected no particular amount of credit upon the musicians. However, the masses turned out determined to be pieased, and upon this basis the concert may be written down a success. The following program was bresented and faithfully carried out in the order given:

order given:

1. March. "Engaged".

2. Overture. "Queen of Spades".

3. Waitz. "Public Opinion".

4. Overture. "Riensi".

5. Solo, Cornet.

6. "Awakening of the Lion".

7. Finale. "Traviata".

8. Grand Military Fantasie.

9. "Turkish Patrol".

6. Galon.

6. Galon.

6. Galon.

6. Galon.

pleasure in the parks and inspirated from the music.

At 5 o'clock there must have been at least 5,000 people on the grounds. Vehicles of every description arrived from the city, and for a space of several hundred feet in front of the band-house were wedged in rows three deep on the boulevard. Several excursion tugs landed additional crowds on the pier, and there was an endless procession of people coming and going while the music continued. The affair was on the whole very successful, and the Park Commissioners received many thanks at the hands of those present.

Next Sunday the concert will be given in the West Park.

MILITIA NOTES.

WILLIAM S. MCCLELLAN has been elected First-Lieutenant of Company I, Third Regiment, at

LEAVE of absence for thirty days has been rence's staff

All the militia organizations are now in the midst of a vication. The rest will be over on the lst of Sediember.

There will be a special meeting of the staff officers of the First Brigade at headquarters tonight, for instruction in tactics.

An election is ordered to be held at the armory of Company 2. First Cavalry, on the 26th inst., to choose a Second-Lieutenant, vice Hopps, promoted.

UNDER the provisions of the Military Code, an election will take place at the armory of Company K. Third Infantry, at Naperville, on the 28th inst., to choose a Second-Lieutenant, vice Higging Accessed. CAPT. F. G. HOYNE, A. Q. M. of the First Brig-ade, having returned from leave of absence and reported for duty, is ordered to relieve Capt. Eliiott Durand, A. C. S., from duty in the Quar-master Department.

THE Third Regiment encampment takes place at Rockford this week, and, according to the preparations going forward, the occasion promises to be one of the grandest affairs ever witnessed by Rockford people.

COMPANY E, Sixth Infantry, Capt. Vierling commanding, will leave for Rockford to attend the encampment of the Third Regiment on Tuesday afternoon next. Col. Thompson and Adjutant Sabins will escort the company as

ALL members of the First Regiment who have all, members of the First Regiment who have signified their intention of going to Rockford with D Company will report to the Committee at 8 p. m. Monday evening to complete arrangements. It is necessary for all who are going to be present to receive instructions.

In compliance with instructions.

In compliance with instructions from Brig.Gen. H. Hilliard, Adjutant-General of the State
of Illinois, Aug. 15, the following detail was made
for guard duty at the encampment of Knights
Templar, it being understood that the men were
to volunteer their services: First Infantry, 250
men, with officers; Second Infantry, fity men,
with officers; Sixth Infantry, 100 men, with
officers; First Cavalry and Battery D, each
twenty-five men.

twenty-five men.

A COMPLIMENTARY supper was given to the members of Company B, Sixth Infantry, last Friday evening by its officers, which was attended by Col. Thompson and Adjutant Robins, of the regiment, and Capt. Hoyne, of the First Brigade Staft, as guests. Capt. Taylor, commanding, gave a review of the history of the company, this being the anniversary of its organization. He was followed by Col. Thompson, Capt. Robins; and Capt. Hoyne, all of whom predicted a klowing future for the command. A testimonial bouquet was presented to Lieut. Miller, who has recently resigned from the company, and regrets were expressed at his departure.

pany, and regrets were expressed at his departure.

Coprous thanks have been returned by the Sir Knights in encampment last week to the militia for so generously responding to their request for protection. The men received no pay, and, considering the fact that the services were voluntary, there were but few to guard the large camp, and each man was kept on duty almost constantly. It was a courteous act of the militia toward the stranger guests of the elly, and the latter, with few exceptions, appeared to heartily appreciate it. Had it not been for the prompt and decisive action of the soldiers and guard there is no doubt that Camp De Molai would have been overrun in the early part of the week with thieves, thugs, and bick-pockets. As it was, there is scarcely a case recorded where a Knight lost anything of value after Monday morning. A few incidents occurred which were to be regretted, but, on the whole, in dealing with so vast a crowd, liberally sprinkled with roughs, the soldier boys did their work creditably and fairly. They were browbeaten, threatened, and offered bribes by many who were determined to gain admittance to the encampment, but without exception they stood their ground and did their duty manfully. It is never an easy matter to control a large mass of people under such circumstances, but in the hard experience of last Tucsday and Wednesday evenings but few mistakes were made in judgment by the officers and men, and these were certainly excusable.

THE ROCKFORD ENCAMPMENT.

The prospects for the experience of the

mistakes were made in Judgment by the officers and men, and these were certainly excusable. The Rockford Excampment of the Third Regiment at Rockford this week are very bright and flattering. The tents have been mostly placed in position, and men are busily at work pitching the remainder. There will be 186 State tents and six pavilion tents, all pitched in regulation order, a thing not seen in this State since the war. The camp and garrison equipage has arrived, and will soon be in place. Ten thousand rounds of blank cartridges for small arms have arrived, and twenty kegs of powder for the artillery. Arrangements have been fully made for the artillery horses. Tents for the exclusive accontandation of ladies visiting the camp are arranged, with a woman attendant, so that the sick and the weary may find shelter, quiet and rest. Arrangements are being made to light the camp at night. Col. Brazee says he will have the camp comfortable and neat, and plenty of good food, if nothing more. The boys will certainly be cared for in good shape. Gov. W. E. Smith. of Wisconsin, has accepted Col. Brazee's invitation, and will be present Aug. 25, with his staff, and, it is understood, will review the troops with Gov. Cullom, Gen. Hilliard, and Gen. Torrence. An order has been issued by the Colonel prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor on the grounds or within one mile, except by regular dealers at their usual place of business. A camp post-office will be established, under charge of Capt. T. G. Lawler, where letters will be received and distributed twice a day, and auso posted for every mail leaving the city. All mail matter should be directed to "Camp Fuller," Rockford, Ill., and give the rank or company of the person addressed.

SUBURBAN.

Residents in the vicinity of the boulevard have begged and pleaded with the railroad au-thorities to stop the whistling of locomotives thorities to stop the whistling of locomotives which are continually passing to and fro on the Lake Shore and Rock Island tracks. Superintendent Parsons, of the Lake Shore Road, has issued an order prohibiting the use of the whistle between Englewood and Chicago, except in extreme cases of danger. The order has been pretty generally observed, and shore in the control of the cont extreme cases of danger. The order has been pretty generally observed, and there is no cause of complaint against the Lake Shore Road since its issue. But with the Rock Island Road it is different. It is said that the officers laughed at the gentleman who went to expostulate with them about the nuisance, and claimed it was their privilege to use the whistie to notify the switchmen at Englewood and the Rock Island shops of the approach of trains. It has seemed as though the engineers had been informed of the complaints against them, and, inding that they were backed by the officers of the road, were making themselves ten times more obnoxious. It is now proposed to apply to the town authorities and have the law governing the use of whisties in the town enforced. If this falls some other course will be persued, as the people are thoroughly aroused in this matter, and propose to have justice if it can be had. Some persons threaten to grease the tracks and annoy the Company in this way; others propose to enfore the law requiring the Company to keep a flagman at every street-crossing, and entail additional expense to the Company; still others threaten to withdraw

their patronage and transfer it to the Western Indiana or Fort Wayne Roads.

There will be a meeting of the Garneld and Arthur Club Thursday evening at Tillotson's Block, when the Glee Club, who have been practicing some new music, will open up the campaign. The members of the Club feel very enthusiastic over the prospects, and will prepare to carry the war into Africa in a short time.

The residence and grounds of Mrs. A. P. Hatch, situated at the corner of Wabash avenue and Fifty-ninth street, were lately sold to John Teufel. The price paid was \$8,000.

THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD BUSINESS OF A YEAR.

The railroads in Pennsylvania carried 33,815,096 tons of anthracite and 23,427,682 tons of bituminous coal. In the former the Reading leads, of course, and the others follow in the order of the production, but the Pennsylvania leads them all in bituminous, with 5,301,843 tons. The Pennsylvania has thus become the largest leads them all in bituminous, with addition the Pennsylvania has thus become the largest coal carrier in the country, and it is not likely that it will ever lose its place in this respect. Second to Pennsylvania is the New York, Lake Erie & Western, which taps all lelds, and curried 4,410,327 tons. No other road reached two millions, the Pittsburg ille coming next, with 1,800,386 tons. The three veille coming next, with 1,500,00 tons.

Pennsylvania companies—the Northern Central, Allegheny Valley, and Shamokin Valley & Pottsville—all carried over a million tons, and the only roads besides those mentioned that did. The Pennsylvania carried \$13,042 tons of petroleum, or a fifth of the whole, and the Philadelphia & Eric comes next, with more than a seventh. The two roads together carried more than a third of the total. The Reading comes next to Pennsylvania in pigiron, its total being about 50 per cent. In ores the Reading stands first, with the Lehigh Valley third. The Lake Shore is third in stone and lime, and first in agricultural products, of which it carried 2,119,121 tons, against 1,84,741 tons for the Pennsylvania. The Reading ran over a million, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis and the Fort Wayne over three-quarters of a million each. In general merchandisc the Lake Shore was very close to the Pennsylvania, with the Northern Central third. The Lake Shore had a strong lead in live stock and lumber, carrying over half a million tons of each. The Fort Wayne was second on live stock, and the Philadelphia and Eric third on lumber. Six roads carned more than a million from passengers, the Pennsylvania leading by half a million, with \$17,00,000, followed next by the Eric with \$12,000,000, and the Lake Shore a million less. The Reading was close on to the Lake Shore, and in miscellaneous took the lead, on account of doing its own express business, though the Lake Shore and the Reading come armed more than the Pennsylvania from this source. The gross receipts of all lines foot up \$123,884,803, of which the Pennsylvania had a sixth, or five million more than the Eric which came next. These and the Lake Shore and the Reading come aured over ten millions, the Fort Wayne coming next with eight millions. The total expenditures were \$75,731,288, and in this classification the Reading comes up third, leaving the Lake Shore fourth. A marked difference in the way of keeping accounts is shown by the fact th Pennsylvania companies—the Northern Cent Allegheny Valley, and Shamokin Valley & Po miscellaneous expenses for lons, or twenty times as mu

RAILROAD-TIES. The Cincinnati Commercial has the following regarding the use of timber on the American

regarding the use of timber on the American railroads:

But few people comparatively have any idea of the amount of timber used in the construction of a single railroad. We hear that our forests are rapidly disappearing, and we know that material for building and fuel causes the sartice of many leafy monarchs of the forests; yet only the initiated know that it yearly takes 20,000 acres of forests to supply crossities for the railroads of the United States. We interviewed a gentleman who has been in the business for thirteen years, and, concluding that his observations and experience would be of interest, we give the substance of his talk: It takes 15,000,000 ties to supply the demand on our railroads, for which on an average the contractors get 35 cents aplece, making in the aggregate \$5,200,000. In building a new road the contractors figure on 2,700 ties to the mile, while it takes 300 ties to the mile to keep a constructed road in repair. Contractors, of course, buy pieces of timber-land as near to the proposed line of road as possible, paying for the timber an average of about \$20 per acre, or giving the proprietor of the land 10 cents for every tie got out. The average of a good piece of timber-land is 200 ties to the acre and twelve ties to the tree. The size of a cross-tie differs on different roads, but the usual size demanded is eight feet six inches long and eight inobes face. White or burr oak is considered the best timber for the purpose, although cherry, maple, ash, and even locust have been used. The last named were first used on the Little Mamil Railroad, and after a time thrown aside as unfit for the purpose. Bailroad men much prefer ties hewn out with an ax to those sawed in a mill, and many contend that the first named will considerably outlast the sawed ties. This theory is probably a mistaken fallacy, as sawed ties, and remained sound twice as long. as sawed ties have been placed alongside of hewn ties, and remained sound twice as long. This business gives employment to an army of choppers, who are paid 10 cents aplece for each tie. A continued practice makes the chopper expert in the use of the ax, and a single man habean known to get out thirty-five ties, in a day. tie. 'A continued practice makes the choppers expert in the use of the ax, and a single man has been known to get out thirty-five ties in a day; yetche average is only ten, while an expert will probably get out twenty. During the War, when ties sold at from 50 to 65 cents, choppers were paid 12% cents apiece. Although the contractor gets 35 cents apiece from the railroads for each tie, still there is a loss of from 5 to 7 per cent on dockage and stealage. An inspector is sent by the company to inspect the ties. This is generally a clerk from some of the offices, who frequently knows but little as regards the strength or durability of timber, and, as a consequence, some of the best ties are docked and only bring 20 cents apiece. The stealage is where the section-men put in new ties which have not been inspected and received, and fail to report the use of the same to the Roadmaster. Most all cross-tie men also contract for bridge-timbers and trestling, as well as telegraph-poles. For the latter chestnut and cedar are mostly used. They bring about \$1.75 apiece, and are cut mostly in the tamarack swamps of Michigan and the forests of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee. Large sums of money have been made by lucky contractors above described, and each only adds to increased demands. Ohio has over 4,000,000 acres of woodland, yet the ever-increasing demand for railroad purposes alone, if supplied entirely from our forests, would leave us without a single stick to mark the existence of our once dense forests.

CUTTING TO CEASE. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 22.—Mr. Culp, Genera Freight Agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, came here yesterday, and it is stated that he has succeeded in making an arrange-ment with the Cincinnati Southern whereby the cut on freight will cease, and living rates will be established to all points south reached by the two Companies.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR THEATRES. The Criterion Comedy Company last night closed their engagement at Hooley's in the play of "Freaks." At the same theatre this evening Miss Alice Harrison, a favorit actress, who has not been with us for some time, will make her reappearance in a new musical comedy entitled "Photos." The piece is by Ben Woolf, author of "The Mighty Dollar," "Millions," etc. She will be supported by Mr. Lewis Harrison and, we are told, a strong company. "All the Rage" will begin the third week of its run at McVicker's. The piece has made an unmistakable popular hit, and since opening has been nightly attended by very large audiences, —indeed, hundreds were last week unable to obtain admission to some of the performances. Mr. Edgar Faweett's strong play, "The False Friend," will to-night also enter upon the third week of its run. We have no doubt the remaining performances will be quite as largely attended as were the earlier ones. eappearance in a new musical comedy entitled

SPEAK LQUDER.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune,
CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—For several years past I have attended the plays produced here by the

have attended the plays produced here by the Union Square Theatre Company, and every time I have done so I have been disappointed, because I could not hear all that was said on the stage. Thinking that perhaps it was partly my fault in not getting a seat near enough, I determined that the next time they played here I would have one near the stage. Early in the week I procured seats, first row in the circle,—no one in front to obstruct the sound,—but again I was disappointed. I could not hear more than one-fifth—a very low estimate—of the play, and I was not the only one who could not hear, as I know from the conversation of those having soats about me. If the dry humor of Mr. Stoddart, the fine diction of Mr. Thorne and the other members of the company are soarcely audible to the occupants of the front seats, what must it be those farther back! If the members of the company only knew how disappointing it was to an auditor to hear only part of what is said during the play, I think they would, in justice to the public and to themselves, increase their volume of voice. Yours respectfully,

Il i incide Temperance I mion

ILLINOIS TEMPERANCE UNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 23.—Great preparation are in progress here for the reception of the large number of delegates who are expected to attend the fourth annual Convention of the Illinois State Temperance Union, which convenes here on Tuesday, Sept. 7, and will be in session for three days. Col. Wyatt, President of the State Union, addressed the temperance people at the Tabernscie instalight.

CONCORD.

Review of the Closing Scenes of the School of Philosophy.

Mr. William French, of Chicago, on The Relation of Ideal to Decorative Art."

'Ghosts and Ghost-Seeing"-Miss Eliza beth Peabody's Recollections of Margaret Fuller.

Selections from Thoreau's Unpublished Manuscripts-Emerson's Lecture on Aristocracy.

ndence of The Chicago Tribune CONCORD, Mass., Aug. 14.—One is troubled with the embarrassment of riches in trying to bring the closing scenes of the Concord School within the compass of an ordinary letter. "Blessings brighten as they take their flight." During the last ten days there have been sometimes three sessions per diem at the Hillside Chapel, and many attractive 'side-shows" at private houses and other

A star of the first magnitude among these was a brilliant contribution on the part of MR. WILLIAM PRENCH, OF CHICAGO, a son of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Visiting home with his bride, he said he must needs, like the rest of the world, defer his hobby to the judgment of Concord. His subject was "The Wit and Wisdom of the Crayon, or the Relation of Ideal to Decorative Art." The ect ure was illustrated throughout by the most masterly impromptu sketches, in chalk,—flashes of artistic genius which will never be forgotten by those fortunate enough to be present. He assumed, and satisfactorily established, the principle that there is no essential distinc tion between Ideal and Decorative Art; that they depend upon the same rules, differing only in degree and application, having no boundary-line; and what the laws of Art

have joined together, let not men and women put asunder. Many of the pupils have been candid enough to own that they wearied of the lofty atmosphere of pure philosophy, from whose rarefied ether the Faculty preferred to banish merely literary and artistic elements. To these a digression like that of Mr. French was inexpressibly refreshing; as was also, on the same ground, the lecture of Mr. Mills, of Syracuse, N. Y., on "The Poetic Thought of the Orient." This was an oasis in the of the Orient." desert, enriched with vivid tints of symbol-ism, and scraps of Persian poetry and wis-dom which were old when Shakspeare and

Milton were young.

As a rule, the spirit of the School has been QUITE FREE FROM SECTARIAN PREJUDICES, and what Mr. Sanborn, one of the Faculty, and what Mr. Sanborn, one of the Faculty, proscribed, on the opening day, as "controversial gas." Episcopal and Unitarian clergyinen have both been represented among the speakers. The Rev. Dr. Kidney, of Minnesota, delivered a course of four lectures on "The Sublime and the Beautiful," which will be given to a larger public by Putnam, in the fall. Another Episcopal divine, Dr. Elisha Mulford, of Pennsylvania, in his two papers on "The Personality of God" and "The Precedent Relations of Religion and Philosophy to Christianity," presented what might be termed the Broad-Church view of Anglican religious thought. Dr. Bartol expressed his conception of "God in Nature" in vigorous Saxon, from the widest outlook of Unitarian liberality; and Prof. A. P. Peabody, of the same school, treated "Conscience and Consciousness" with comprehensive skill.

Dr. F. H. Hedge, Professor of German Literature at Harvard, is an intellectual light in New England,—probably second only to Emerson in his peculiar line of philosophical insight. His subject,
"GHOSTS AND CHOST-SEEING,"

while outside of the realm of positive knowledge, striking that "electric chain wherewith we are darkly bound," was one which seldom fails to interest any audience when treated by an able mind. He went over the phenomena of prophetic visions, clairvoyance, and ghost-seeing,—ascribling them to influences akin to dreams in many instances, and to animal magnetism in others, recognizing no authentic data whatever for the belief that the dead revisit this mundane sphere, although he would not declare this to be an impossibility. Such a weird topic naturally gave rise to a grewsome conversation after the lecture. Each of the Faculty, and all the rest who got a chance, told the worst story of haunted houses and doubles that he could think of,—the conclusion of the whole resembling very much the last chapter of "Rasselas,"—"in which nothing is concluded."

MR. ALCOTT'S THEORY OF DREAMS, when treated by an able mind. He went

MR. ALCOTT'S THEORY OF DREAMS, MR. ALCOTT'S THEORY OF DREAMS, being somewhat new to Science and the School of Protoplasm, may be worth publishing: "When we lie down, Nature overpowers us; we are leveled, we are overcome by it, and so share with all Nature. The soul withdraws itself out of the face into the occiput, and plays its part all down the spine; hence in this condition we get ghostly and goblin dreams because aware of all the material, world. When overcome by gravity, the senses retire into the crown and we have pure dreaming. When we are awake, we are plumb, off the level; our own will overpowers matter." will overpowers matter."

It may be mentioned with a note of disappointment that the session of 1880 has been characterized by a remarkable phenomenon:

SILENCE ON THE PART OF THE LADIES!

SILENCE ON THE PART OF THE LADIES!

Subtle reasons in the chain of cause and effect account for this. Last year they were often heard, when the sessions were held in the parlor of the Orchard House. Mr. Emory, Chairman, on one occasion exhorted the sisters in moving terms to open their lips and speak. "Supposing that ladies are equally gifted with powers of speech," said he with a meaning smile, "we might naturally suppose they would speak two-thirds of the time, since they preponderate in that ratio here; whereas they have not taken up a twentieth part of it." Mrs. Thompson then stated in behalf of her sex that the alleged silence might be accounted for on philosophical grounds. Presuming that the practical object of the School was to learn true Philosophy, the women, in repressing their natural tendency to speak, and the men, in speaking freely and often repressing their natural tendency to speak, and the men, in speaking freely and often repressing their natural tendency to speak, and the design. This explanation was received with laughter and applause; it was, however, a purely fantastic one, as it has been observed from all quarters that the Faculty have indeed a huge faculty for conversation, seldom leaving the way open for new and untried voices to make themselves heard. There has been always room, however, for that aged and remarkable woman,

ever, for that aged and remarkable woman, MISS ELIZABETH PEABODY.

The School is deeply indebted to her for information, reminiscences of the great, it could not have obtained from any other living source. At the advanced age of 80 she revels in a world of the past; and she is never so interesting as when she evokes from this magic sphere the bright forms of her departed friends, whose names are among those we would not willingly let die." Her conversation on Margaret Fuller was one of those unique experiences which constitute the charm of Concord, since they can be reproduced nowhere else. Their acquaintance, she said, began when Margaret was about 12, ripening to a full and rare intimacy, and only ending when the latter went to Europe,—a journey from which, it will be remembered, she never returned, as she, with her husband and child, perished at sea. In this age, when distinguished women are by no means rare, it is often asked, "What was the work of Margaret Fuller?" "What remains to account for her great posthumous fame?" As we listened for two hours if Miss Peabody's recollections of her, we realized as never before that it was MISS ELIZABETH PEABODY.

never before that it was
THE INSIGHT, THE ASPIRATION, OF ABGARET FULLER,
at that early period of New England culture,
which now insure her memory its just appreciation. She was the type and promise of
the coming woman, of whom, thanks to her
initiatory efforts, we have more now inAmerica than we should have had without
her life and example. The waves closed over
her best literary efforts with her; she said
she scarcely cared to live if they were lost.
Miss Peabody thinks a great change and development took place in her character after

she went to Europe; that much of her soar-ing ideality was wallowed up in a broader reality, by her a cociation with Mazzini and other friends of italian liberty. SELECTIONS FREST THOREAU'S UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS

were read by Mr. Blake, of Worcester; and it is not too much to say that, with the exception of Mr. Emerson's lecture, this was the most attractive evening of the session. We do not find Emersons and Thoreaus every day. This Journal from which Mr. Blake read was left him by Thoreau's sister; and, occasionally giving to the world a small part of it in the Atlantic Monthly, he hopes some day to publish the whole in book-form. If the whole may be judged by the portions read aloud, it is even superior to "Walden" and the other works of the writer,—abounding in forcible similes taken from plant and animal life with the keen eye of the naturalist, yet clothed with that poetic garb which distinguished Thoreau's observations of Nature from those of the scientist.

It was feared to the latest hour that

scientist.

It was feared to the latest hour that

MR. EMERSON,

on account of his failing strength, might be
obliged to disappoint the School and visitors
at Concord with regard to his anxiouslyexpected lecture. It was announced that it
would be given at the Town-Hall, so as to
accommodate a greater number. Pyramids
of brilliant flowers decorated the platform,
and the hall wore a festive air in honor of
the beloved townsman. The thought that it
might be the last time he would ever address them in public lent a touching—almost
a solemn—meaning to the hour.

His son, Dr. Emerson, sat by him, where
he could overlook the pages as his father
turned them over, and supply a missing word;
but this was seldom necessary. He read his
essay on "Aristocracy" in a loud and distinct voice, emphasizing many words with
the old ring the Concord people know so
well; it has cheered and inspired them many
a time. He received the tributes and congratulations of his friends and the Faculty,
afterwards, with a sort of gratified, affectionate
smile: and those who knew Emerson best
seemed to think that, so far from being exhausted by the unusual effort, the occasion
had been a very agreeable one to him.

The style of this unpublished essay on
"Aristocracy" is similar to that of "Self-Reliance," "History," etc.,—insisting, as he is
wont to do, on individualism,—a place for
every man, and every man in his place; making the true aristocracy of a country to consist of the class eminent by personal qual-

ing the true aristocracy of a country to consist of the class eminent by personal qual-

THE SCHOOL ADJOURNED THIS MORNING. after several short congratulatory addresses, and a valedictoryon the part of Mr. Alcott, who would fain, in his enthusiasm, have it last forever. A beautiful basket of flowers was presented him in the name of some of was presented film in the name of some of the members and visitors of the School, with thanks for his kindly offices and instruction, and praying that the evening of his days here might pass into the infinit clearness and beauty of the life beyond. On receipt of this, the dear old gentleman said he felt humble, he had dear the life beyond of the life beyond the li old gentleman said he felt humble, he had done so little; and, while deeply gratified at these good wishes, he was not in a hurry for the life beyond yet; he expected to live many years longer if he behaved himself. After dwelling for a while on the advantages and success of the School, he concluded: "I cordially invite you all here, my friends, in the year 1900, to meet me on this spot. I will then give you some recollections of a life which has much of it been sweet, because also I have known the drees sweet, because also I have known the dregs of the bitter. If the good Power above will help me, I will do my best to be here. And now I bid you Good-morning, and wait with impatience to see you all here again, at any rate next summer.

AN AMERICAN JOSEPHINE. His Wife Apparently for Reasons of

State Only.

London, Aug. B.—A Berlin dispatch to the LONDON, Aug. 11—A Berlin dispatch to the Morning Post says. "The last obstacle to the appointment of Count Von Hatzfeld as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been removed, his marriage with the American lady, Miss Moulton, having been legally dissolved."

Net York World.

The Countess Von Hatzfeld was born in this city about the yetr 1822. Her mother, whose maiden name was Ceasaring Motz was the

maiden name was Ceasarina Metz, was the daughter of Julies Metz, a famous musicdaughter of Julies Metz, a famous music-teacher of that day, and lived at the head of Howard street, ext door to the Rev. Manton Bastburn, who founded the Church of the Ascension and was afterwards Bishop of Massachusetts. Mrs. Metz had been an actress before her marriage, and the daughter was a distinguished beauty, and, being very ac-complished, was a great belle in New York so-ciety. Her dancing was remarkably graceful, and an old New-Yorker who recollects her perclety. Her dancing was remarkably graceful, and an old New-Yorker who recollects her perfectly says that she always excited the greatest admiration when she appeared at Charreaux's famous dancing-academy, which at that time was located where the Boreel Building now stands. Old M. Charreaux took great pride in leading her out on every visit of the lady to the dancing-school. Miss Metz married a Mr. Moulton, of Albany, who, soon after coming to New York, made investments in real estate which were highly successful. The result of the union was a boy and a girl. The boy's name was Charles Moulton, the girl was the lady whose marriage with Count von Hatzfeld has just been dissolved. About ten years after the birth of these children the Moultons went to Paris, where they made their home thenceforth, and the father materially increased his wealth by an association with the famous Baron Haussmann. About 188 Charles Moulton married Miss Lillie Greenough, of Boston. This lady was famous for her wonderful soprano voice, which has delighted a great many audiences. Before her marriage Miss Greenough had sung in concerts at Boston and other cities. Mrs. Charles Moulton, who besides being a wonderfully fine singer was a hancsome and accomplished lady, soon after arriving at Paris attracted the notice of the Emperor and Empress. She was invited to Court, and frequently sang in concerts at the Tulleries or gardenifotes at Versailles by the request of the Empress. About six years ago Mr. Charles Moulton meanwhile having been carefully deared a great whose mean accomplished lady, soon after arriving at Paris attracted the notice of the Empress. About six years ago Mr. Charles Moulton died, and soon afterwards his widow came to this country. She passed most of her time in Washington, where she made the acquaintance of Baron. Von Hageman, the Danish Minister, whom she married several years ago.

Danish Minister, whom she married several years ago.

Miss Moulton, meanwhile having been carefully educated, grew up to be a chagmingly graceful and accomplished young lady. When about 17 she attracted the notice of the Empress Eugenie by her graceful skating on the lake in the Bois de Boulogne. She thereafter was prominent in the society of the Imperial Court, where she made many friends. At this time she became acquainted with Count Von Hatzfeld, who was then the German Ambassador at Paris. From the first there was a strong mutual attachment between the young people, which, in 1838, culminated in a marriage, which was particularly gratifying to the lady's family, and, in Parislan society, was considered a brilliant match.

A German gentleman, now residing in the

tachment between the young people, which, in 1808, culminated in a marriage, which was particularly gratifying to the lady's family, and, in Parisian society, was considered a brilliant match.

A German gentleman, now residing in this city, who has held official positions both in the army and the Civil Service of Prussia, and who claims to be familiar with the rules and usages governing official life in Berlin, speaking of the divorce, said: "There is no written law on the subject, and acceptability at Court depends altogether on customs and usage. The present usage owes its existence to the Empress Augusta, who, inheriting the severely strict ideas characteristic of the House of Hohenzollern, is extremely particular in her ideas of propriety. Nobility, however, is not among the requisits for reception into the Court circle, and the peasant is on a par with the Prince in that respect. There are two causes which are fatal to a woman's favor at Court—one is, connection with the stage either directly or through being related to any one who has ever performed in public; the other consists in having been divorced or related to any one who had been divorced. It will be remembered that Pauline Lucca married a German nobleman, the Baron von Raden. The Baron never entered official circles after his marriage. The Empress never recognized the Baroness, but she was a great favorit with the Crown Princess, who is much more lemient in these matters than her motherin-iaw. Consequently the prima donna was often invited to Court, but a curious distinction was made in the manner in which the invitations were addressed. When the great singer was desired to act in her professional capacity she was addressed as Mile. Lucca, but when the invitation was purely social it was addressed to the Baroness von Raden. Whenever it happens that an officer in the German army marries an actress he immediately resigns his commission to escape being sent to coventry by his fellow-officers. This explanation seemed to dispose of the matter to the en

" De Gineral,"

A man threw a stone at a dog in Galveston. An old negro toddled out of the bouse and said: "It's lucky foah you, white man, dat de Gineral ain't at home." "What General?" "Gen. Dollypimple, ob de Galbeston Divisnun of de Grand Army of Occupation of Mezzico. You is foolin' wid a cyclone, chile."

SPAIN.

The Court's Return from La Granja -Senor Canovas' Brillfant Ball.

Preparations for the Queen's Lying-In-Titles, Royal and Noble.

Social Events-The Dangerous Illness of Frascuelo, the Celebrated "Torero."

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADRID, July 31.—Day after to-morrow the Court will return to Madrid, after a brilliant sojourn at La Granja, the palace situated in the Village of San Ildefonso, which has been the favorit summer-resort for the Royal family of Spain ever since its erection by Philip V. It is the most elevated palace in Europe, being 3,789 feet above the level of the sea, and is celebrated for its magnificent gardens, which resemble those of Versailles; therefore it can readily be magined that these attractive surroundings render the return of the Court to Madrid at this season a less agreeable prospect than if Nature had been less prolific with her beauties at La Granja. Bowers, grottoes, cascades, and fountains greet you at every turn; high-vaulted roofs of foliage, formed by interlacing branches of trees bordering the avenues, shade these delight ful promenades even from the noonday sun and everywhere Nature and Art combine harmoniously to render the gardens of La Granja a succession of enchanting scenes The short and brilliant season of San Ilde-

onso was concluded by A BALL GIVEN BY SENOR CANOVAS, which was attended by the Royal family, the Diplomatic Corps, the superior officers of the Court, and the élite of the Madrid colony. The ball was opened by Señor Canovas and the Princess of the Asturias,—the latter being gracefully attired in true Parisian style with the exception of an obtrusive display of heavy jewelry, which somewhat detracted from the harmony of an otherwis recherché toilet. It may seem singular to specify a toilet as being truly Parisian in the world of fashion, where it is to be supposed that all is strictly à la mode according to dictates from highest authority but, in truth, this supposition is greatly at variance with reality. The old national costume still overshadows modern styles to a certain degree, and it is not unusual to see in the most brilliant assemblies slippers without heels, various-colored jewelry on a passé toilet, heavy watch-chains with their useful appendages, deep flounces full enough for six of the present style, and all the colors of the rainbow. All these were seen at the ball of Señor C anovas, which, nevertheless, was a magnificent affair. Most of the dresses were extremely short, thus allowing the gracerul motions of the feet to be visible;

and, as steps in dancing are here all con-

scientiously taken, and dancing

not degenerated into a lackadaisical walk. you can imagine the life and charm of a Spanish ball-room. The great salons of Señor Canovas were magnificently adorned with tapestries, and flowers, and lustres; and this fête will be recorded among the most brilliant in the annals of San Ildefonso. Immense preparations have been made for the Queen's reception at Madrid, in view of THE ANTICIPATED EVENT
which is to give an heir to the Throne,—the Royal apartments having been arranged on a scale of grandeur which it would be impossi-ble to excel, with their canopies of point-de-Venise and satin, their hangings of rich em-Venise and satin, their hangings of rich embroidery, toilet sets of Sèvres and soild gold, and carpets designed and wrought especially for the occasion, thicker and softer than the daintiest moss. The Archduchess Elizabeth and Queen Isabella have both presented cradles, unlike each other, but original in design, and equally handsome, with their downy satin beds, delicate laces, and sprays of tiny flowers in brilliant hues embroidered on the covers. Among the presents received for the Royal infant, that of M. Montilla, Minister of Spain to Constant

ents received for the Royal infant, that of M. Montilla, Minister of Spain to Constantinople, is most highly prized, as it is a bottle of water from the River Jordan for the baptism of the future heir to the Throne of Spain, which ceremony will be performed by the Pope if the child is a son. The Archduchess Elizabeth did not accompany the Princess of the Asturias on her return to Spain, as was anticipated, but will arrive in Madrid on the 14th of next month, after visiting Munich and Paris. The Princess of the Asturias was accompained by the Marquis de Monistrol (Grand Master of her house), the Countess de Superunda, the Marquis and Marquise de Nazera, the Marquise de Calderon, and a suite of six persons. While in France the Princess was the guest of her uncle and aunt, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, at their Chateau d'Eu, where she passed four days in the midst of surroundings so familiar to the late Queen Mercedes, as there has been no change in the old chateau since the young daughter of the Duke and Duchess Montpensier left it to marry the King of Spain.

King Alfonso, in accord with his Council of Ministers, has decided that, if the child of Queen Christine be a girl, she shall

NOT BECEIVE THE TITLE OF PRINCESS OF Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, selleck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street.

NOT RECEIVE THE TITLE OF PRINCESS OF THE ASTURIAS.

Queen Christine be a girl, she shall

NOT BECEIVE THE TITLE OF PRINCESS OF

THE ASTURIAS.

This title—or rather that of Prince of the Asturias, with all its prerogatives—shall be reserved for the first male heir. "This case also has a precedent," remarked Don Francisco de Lea Bermudez in the Assembly. "Ferdinand VII., grandfather of the present King, did not grant the title of Princess of the Asturias to his daughter, who reigned after his death under the name of Isabella II., until a second child was born to the Queen Marie Christine,—Maria Luisa Fernanda, now Duchess de Montpensier." While speaking of the Royal family of Spain, it will be well to rectify some errors which are acknowledged as facts generally. The title of Prince of the Asturias can only be borne by a son of the King of Spain; that is to say, the heir presumptive of the Crown of Castile is not secure in this possession if the succession is not direct. In like manner, the titles Infant and Infanta can only be borne by a child of the King of Spain. Queen Isabella, in order to avoid displeasing her sister, was obliged to issue a Royal decree which granted to each child of the Duchess de Montpensier the title of Infant or Infanta of Spain. Without this Royal act, these Princes would have been simply Monsteur d'Orleans and Monsieur de Bourbon. Don Carlos, therefore, has daringly usurped many titles,—sometimes calling himself King of Spain, sometimes Calling himself King of Spain, sometimes Duke of Madrid, and at others an Infant of Spain. This monarch in partibus is nothing, according to Spanish regulation of titles, but Monsieur de Bourbon. He is neither Highess, nor Prince, nor Duke; he is a Spanish citizen, like any other, and like the children of the Infant Don Henri, brother of the ex-King, Don François d'Assise. Don Carlos has also no right to state that this pretender has never obtained this distinction from Queen Isabella, the Regent Serrano, or from King Alfonso; and for this distinction from Queen Isabella, the Regent Serrano, or from King

titles. Spain is not so lavish with her titles as Ita-ONE MAY BE PURCHASED

one may be purchased for a small amount of gold. as has recently been proved by the acquisition of these honors by several persons connected with prominent families of this country.—especially Mme. Stoltz, wife of M. Manuel Godoy, who has bought from her own husband the title of Marquise of Alta Villa,—the representative of this Marquisate having for a long time been M. Ramiro Puente, Grand-Master of the house of theex-Queen of Spain. That which is most piquant in this judicial melée is the fact that this Marquisate is but a myth, and that neither Mme. Stoltz nor Monsieur Puente has become allied to the house of Alta Villa, although the former has paid for the honor, while the previous purchase by M. Puente from an Italian personage was also paid for in cash.

More generous than the husband of Mme. Stoltz, a Mme. Pomar, who some years ago married the son of a merchant of Malaga, and who had a mania for grandeur, purchased the title of Count for her husband in the Papal Chancery. On the death of the latter, Counteess Pomar left Madrid, and soon after returned as Lady Caitnets; but. concluding she would like to become a Duchess, she ad-

dressed herself with a heavy purse to the Holy Father with great success. Very soon afterwards the daughter-in-law of the merchant of Malaga adorned herself with a Ducal crown. But this pseudo-aristocratic family still lacked the consecration of the noble Faubourg, where they went to reside in Paris in order to add additional grandeur to their position. Descriptions of a magnification of the Duchess in her family still lacked the consecration of the noble Faubourg, where they went to reside in Paris in order to add additional grandenr to their position. Descriptions of a magnificent dinner given by the Duchess in her palace of the Faubourg St. Germaine have been forwarded to the Spanish press, at which the Madrid colony of Paris was largely represented, as well as the beau-monde of Paris, together with numerous distinguished foreigners. French correspondents of the Madrid press also describe

Madrid press also describe

THE BRILLIANT MARRIAGE
of Count de Las Cases with Mile, Mercier,
of Lootende,—the lady who won 50,000 france
at the lottery of the Exposition Universelle.
In addition to this, the united fortuses of the
bride and groom amount to \$500,000. Grand
cordons and splendid toilets were conspicaous on this occasion, where a number of high
Spanish officials were present who visited
Paris especially to be present at this celebration. Two prie-dieu near the choir were reserved for the Marquis de Molins, Ambassador from Spain, and M. Chaudordy, former
Ambassador of France to Madrid.

The high society of Madrid is
mostly at summer-resorts, and among
prominent visitors at Biarritz those
from this city are most numerous. Marechal Serrano, Duke de la Torre,
arrived there yesterday, accompanied by the
Duchess and their children. Under the Empire, when her husband was Ambassador at
the Court of France, the Duchess was the
queen of fashion at Paris; and afterwards,
when he became Regent of Spain, she was
regarded as the most brilliant ornament at
the Court of Madrid. Among other prominent departures from this city is that of the
Duchess Prim, widow of the illustrious Marèchal, who died so tragically on the evening
of the arrival of King Amadeus at Madrid.
She has gone to Paris to meet her son, the
Duke de los Castillejos, and Mme. Isabelle
Prim. • THE BRILLIANT MARRIAGE Prim. King Alfonso is again desponding on account of

THE DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF PRASCUELO, his favorit "espada," one of the most celebrated "toreros" of Spain. Last year, when his injuries were so serious that it was thought impossible for him to recover, and a rumor of death spread far and near, the King gave way to passionate bursts of grief and seemed inconsolable until it was discovered that life was not extinct and hopes of his recovery again arose. The injuries he recently received at Pampeluna, however, are so serious that the physicians pronounce his case entirely hopeless, as a fortnight has passed since the fatal bull-fight in which he fell, and there is not a favorable symptom to report. This is a misfortune for the great exhibition which is to take place at St. Se bastian, for without Frascuelo this event will be deprived of most of its éclat. It is true that Lagartijo, almost as renowned as Spain's favorit "torero," will be there to exhibit his prowess; but the prestize will be wanting which the presence of the courageous Frascuelo always adds to these occasions.

Among the principal items of interest to record at present is the gift of the Duke of Pastrana to the Jesuits. This is nothing less than his handsome Chateau de Chamartin, near Madrid. The Duke, who is 75 years of age, is the son of the Duke de l'Imsantado and "Pepa la Malaguena," the most celebrate beauty of her day; but it must not be inferred from his age that this generous gift was the result of a declining appreciation of the things of this world, as only a few years ago he married the Countess of Cuba, who was 60 years of age, while he was over 70. Great excitement exists here regarding the Jesuits; and, while sympathy is almost universal, many do not express it for fear of offending France. M. Canovas del Castillo objects to the invasion on this account only; but La Politica, the organ of the Cabline, bravely offers public edifices to these outers from Republican France; which offer has brought much condemnation on M. Sagasta from his friends, who deem this encouragement of the Jesuits THE DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF FRASCUELO

"TRUE DEVOTION." Mr. Ben Cotton, an old Chicago favorite, and his talented daughter Idalene, supported by the Forbes Dramatic Company, presented the bour-Forbes Dramatic Company, presented the beau-tiful drama of "True Devotion" the past week at the Olympic Theatre to large and well audiences. They start on a ten mon audences. They start on a ten months tour this morning, opening in Joliet to-night for two evenings; thence to Streator, Aug. 25-25; Aurora, 27-23; Elgin, 30-31; Waukegan, Sept. 1-2; Racine, 3-4; Madison, week of Stafe Pair, commencing, Sept. 6; and at Ushkout Pair, commencing Sept. 13. Mr. Forbes has engared Sprague's Original Georgia Minstrels Company No. 1, with a fine silver cornet band and orchestra, who will occupy one of the halis during the week of the Oshkosh Fair.

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though but \$8 a set.

DEATHS.

UNOLD—Saturday morning, Aug. II, Louis, the be-leved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Unold, age! Il years. BRANDHUBER—Helen L. C., infant daughter of Robert and Christine Brandhuber, aged 3 months in

BRANDHUBER—Helen L. C., infant daughter of Robert and Christine Brandhuber, aged 3 months as Sdays.

Funeral from residence, 334 West Van Burse-t, Monday, Aug. 23, at 1 o'clock p. m.

REID—Sunday, Aug. 22, at her residence, 57 North Lincoin-st., Maris A., wife of Capt. John A. Bell, aged 35 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock a. m. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

E37 Meadwille (Pa.), Mankato (Minn.), and Frantort (Mich.) papers please copy.

ROWAN—At his residence, 32 North Branch-t, Patrick Rowan, aged 55 years.

Funeral from his late residence Monday, Aug. 3, 25 million of the Immaculate Cocception, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

KENNEDY—Aug. 15, William Kennedy, of 7 Henryst., killed by the Chicago & Alton Railroad cars.

E37 Toronto (Canada) papers please copy.

McLAUGHLIN—In this city, Sunday, Aug. 2 Mr. Annie McLaughlin.

Funeral Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from bet hat residence, 405 South Halsted street, to Oakroods cemetery.

THOPPARTT—Sunday afternoon. Henry Thop-

cemetery.

THOPPA RTT—Sunday afternoon, Henry Thoppart, axed 57 years, at his residence, 184 Mohawk-st.
Funeral takes place Tuesday at 20 clock p. m., 18
St. Boniface Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited. STRANN—In this city last evening at 10 o'clock. Mr. Caroline D. Strann, at her residence, 330 South His-sted-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

THE TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUP
Will hold a meeting Tuesday evening at Owsley
Hall, corner Robey and Madison-siz. Miscellaneous.

THE NOON MEETING IN FARWELL HALL will be conducted by the Rev. S. Baker, Jr. Also young men's meeting in the evening, led by w. & Mather. AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

214 and 216 Madison-st REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY COODS, TUESDAY, AUG. 24, 9:30 A. M. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers

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FIRS \$100,000 teed by \$50,000 ha Rail Bonds

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